

TWENTY-FIRST

Biennial Report
OF

The State Department of Agriculture

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF COMMISSION

*To His Excellency,
Hon. Doyle E. Carlton,
Governor of Florida.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you the Twentieth Biennial Report of this Department for the fiscal years—July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1930.

December 1, 1930.

NATHAN MAYO,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

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PERSONNEL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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MRS. E. E. SELMAN, *Secretary to Commissioner*
T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner*

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MRS. B. L. JONES, *Clerk*
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M. L. HALE, *Cashier and Bookkeeper*
MISS LEOLA SAULS, *Stenographer*
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MILK INSPECTION SERVICE OF THE INSPECTION DIVISION 204 St. James Building, Jacksonville

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PRISON DIVISION

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SHELLFISH COMMISSION DIVISION

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STATE MARKETING BUREAU DIVISION
204 St. James Building, Jacksonville

L. M. RHODES, *Commissioner*
NEILL RHODES, *Assistant Commissioner*
MOSES FOLSOM, *Secretary*
* L. H. LEWIS, *Livestock and Field Crops Specialist*
F. W. RISHER, *Poultry and Egg Specialist*
S. W. HIATT, *Fruit and Vegetable Specialist*
J. M. BURGESS, *Dairy Products Specialist*
F. H. SCRUGGS, *Market News Specialist*
KATHRYN L. VERNON, EDNA ROSENKRANZ, SARAH WRIGHT,
EFFIE L. CURETON, *Stenographers*
ROBERT BENNETT, W. L. JACKSON, O. C. EDRINGTON,
FLOYD M. HOUSER, *Clerks*

WHAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DOES

By T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture*

The State Commissioner of Agriculture is a member of the following boards and commissions:

1. Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.
2. Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District.
3. Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.
4. Board of Pardons.
5. State Textbook Commission.
6. Budget Commission.

The Department of Agriculture has eight divisions. Each has its special functions and scope. They are as follows:

1. **The Division of Agriculture and Immigration.** This Division of the Department handles mail concerning the subjects of agriculture and immigration. It edits and prepares publications going out from the Department, including the Quarterly Bulletin, the Florida Review, the special bulletins for farmers and all advertising literature, advertisements in magazines, etc. It also prepares all fair exhibits sent out by the Department. It supervises all enumerations of agriculture and manufactures and takes a population census each decennium.

2. **The Division of Inspection.** This Division has charge of inspection as it relates to food, feed, drugs, fertilizer, gas, oils, and citrus fruits during the early shipping season. Seventeen regular inspectors work in this division and during the fruit inspection season quite a number are added for this work. The purpose of this inspection is to protect the public from impure food and drugs, adulterated feeds, fertilizers, gasoline and oils that do not meet the requirements of the law and keep immature fruit from being shipped.

3. **The Land Division** is partially under the direction of the Internal Improvement Board, which has charge of all State lands. Through this Division titles to more than two-thirds of all the lands in Florida are covered by the land records of this office, which show the original title. These lands were granted under the various acts of Congress to

the State and conveyed by the State to private parties under various acts of the Legislature. Many deeds have never been recorded in the several counties, nor are the patents and approved lists issued under the various acts of Congress of record in the several counties, therefore letters are constantly coming in requesting the status of lands. Section 2724 of the Revised General Statutes of Florida provides for issuing certificates of the records which show the title records of original sale.

4. **The Field Note Division** is closely related to the Land Division. Here are the records of the Deputy United States Surveyors as written by them in the execution of the surveys in the field. These records also go back to the time when Florida was in the hands of the Spaniards, and even further back to the time when Florida belonged to England. Old Spanish claims are divided into bundles of "confirmed" and "unconfirmed." They number several hundred and some of them run back to the early part of the eighteenth century. In 1821 the United States Government recognized and confirmed the private claims of those who owned lands before and at the time of the transfer of sovereignty. Claims not fully established were afterward investigated and passed on as valid or invalid. These records were in the hands of the Federal Surveyor General. This was discontinued in 1907 and the State by act of the Legislature provided for the Field Note Division in the Department of Agriculture.

5. **The Prison Division** is a constitutional part of the Department of Agriculture. A larger part of the time of the Commissioner of Agriculture is taken up with this division than with any other, and the duties of directing it are multifarious, notwithstanding the fact that very little of it relates in any way to agriculture.

6. **The Division of Shell Fish Commission** has to do with the salt-water fisheries of the state. Some of the main features of this work are the planting and protecting of oyster beds, establishment of fish hatcheries for both salt- and fresh-water fish and protection of the sponge area from abuses. The annual value of these products is over \$19,000,000.

7. **The Division of Chemistry** serves the State in analyzing fertilizers, foods, drugs, gas, oils and testing citrus fruit during the early shipping season. It does not do analytical work for private parties or corporations. It would be impossible to administer a number of very important laws without the service of this division.

8. **The Marketing Division** was instituted in 1917. Since then its functions and scope have been extended more than any other division. It is through this division that the Department has its most direct contact with the farmers of the state. Until 1929 its only method of serving the farmer was through instruction by the Commissioner, by bulletins, by telegraphic reports and by correspondence. The Legislature of 1929 extended the scope of its operations to include five new departments, each of which is under a specialist whose whole time is devoted to meeting the farmers producing those things which he is to help in marketing. These five services are:

1. **Marketing fruits and vegetables:** Personal aid is offered to all who are engaged in growing and shipping these crops. The specialist comes in direct contact with thousands and gives personal instruction and assistance.

2. **Livestock and field crops:** The specialist for this work is at the service of any and all communities that need assistance in marketing livestock and field crops.

3. **Poultry:** This specialist is collecting and selling poultry by carloads throughout the state. His personal supervision is given to those interested in developing the commercial side of poultry raising and marketing.

4. **Dairying** is increasing at a greater rate in point of investment and output than any other phase of agriculture. The increase of production and sale of dairy products is remarkable and any dairyman can call on the dairy specialist for instruction and aid in preparing and marketing his output.

5. **Milk Inspection.** While this work is not under the Marketing Bureau the office of the Chief Milk Inspector is in the office of the Marketing Bureau. He also works in cooperation with the State Board of Health.

Many people often confuse the extension work of the College of Agriculture, which is directed by the University of Florida at Gainesville, with that of the State Department of Agriculture at Tallahassee.

The Experiment Station work and the Extension Service are directed from the State College of Agriculture. The State Plant Board is a creature of state law and has charge of state quarantine regulations as they relate to shipping of hosts for crop pests, inspection of nurseries, apiaries, etc.

The activities of the Department of Agriculture are not limited to the items specified in the constitution or the statutes. The details of many of the duties are not apparent in the outline given herein. The policy of responding to calls for addresses before agricultural and other associations, chambers of commerce, civic clubs, schools, colleges, railroad rate hearings, bodies of visitors to the state, fairs, etc., call for a great deal of time. Either the Commissioner of Agriculture or someone from the department answers these calls and they make a heavy draft on the time of the heads of the various divisions of the department.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Copied from the Revised General Statutes of Florida (Vol. 1), 1920, Chapter 2372.

The following standards of weights and measures shall be the standard weights and measures throughout the state of Florida:

One standard liquid gallon shall contain 231 solid inches. The weights and measures shall be as follows:

	Pounds		Pounds
Per Bushel	Avoirdupois	Per Bushel	Avoirdupois
Wheat	60	Onions	56
Corn, shelled	56	Salt	60
Corn, on cob with shuck. .	70	Peanuts	22
Sorghum Seed	56	Chufas	54
Barley Seed	48	Rye	56
Oats	32	Apples, dried	24
Bran	20	Apples, green	48
Corn Meal	48	Quinces	48
Beans, shelled	60	Peaches, dried	24
Beans, Velvet, in hulis..	78	Peaches, green	54
Beans, Castor, shelled..	48	Cotton Seed	32
Millet Seed	50	Cotton Seed, Sea Island..	44
Beggarweed Seed	62	Plums	40
Irish Potatoes	60	Pears	55
Sweet Potatoes	56	Guavas	54
Turnips	54		

STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Chapter 4975—(No. 91)

AN ACT to Establish a Standard of Weights and Measures of the State of Florida.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. The following standard of weights and measures shall be the standard of weights and measures throughout the State:

One standard bushel shall contain 2,150 $\frac{2}{5}$ solid inches.

One liquid gallon shall contain 231 solid inches. The weights and measures shall be as follows:

Wheat, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.

Corn, shelled, per bushel, 56 pounds avoirdupois.
 Corn on cob with shuck, 70 pounds avoirdupois.
 Sorghum seed, per bushel, 56 pounds avoirdupois.
 Barley seed, per bushel, 48 pounds avoirdupois.
 Oats, per bushel, 32 pounds avoirdupois.
 Rice, rough, per bushel, 45 pounds avoirdupois.
 Rice, clean, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.
 Bran, per bushel, 20 pounds avoirdupois.
 Corn meal, per bushel, 48 pounds avoirdupois.
 Beans, shelled, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.
 Beans, velvet, in hull, per bushel, 78 lbs. avoirdupois.
 Beans, castor, shelled, per bushel, 48 lbs. avoirdupois.
 Millet seed, per bushel, 50 pounds avoirdupois.
 Beggarweed seed, per bushel, 62 pounds avoirdupois.
 Irish potatoes, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.
 Sweet potatoes, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.
 Turnips, per bushel, 54 pounds avoirdupois.
 Onions, per bushel, 56 pounds avoirdupois.
 Salt, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.
 Peanuts, per bushel, 22 pounds avoirdupois.
 Chufas, per bushel, 54 pounds avoirdupois.
 Rye, per bushel, 56 pounds avoirdupois.
 Apples, dried, per bushel, 24 pounds avoirdupois.
 Apples, green, per bushel, 48 pounds avoirdupois.
 Quinces, per bushel, 48 pounds avoirdupois.
 Peaches, dried, per bushel, 33 pounds avoirdupois.
 Peaches, green, per bushel, 54 pounds avoirdupois.
 Cotton seed, per bushel, 32 pounds avoirdupois.
 Cotton seed, Sea Island, per bushel, 46 lbs. avoirdupois.
 Plums, per bushel, 40 pounds avoirdupois.
 Pears, per bushel, 60 pounds avoirdupois.
 Guavas, per bushel, 54 pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 2. All contracts hereafter made within this State for work to be done or anything to be sold or delivered by weight or measure shall be taken and construed according to the standard of weights and measures hereby adopted as the standard of this State.

Sec. 3. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved May 30, 1901.

LAWS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

FLORIDA CITRUS FRUIT LAW

AN ACT to Prohibit the Sale or Offering for Sale, the Transportation, and the Preparation, Receipt or Delivery for Transportation or Market of Any Citrus Fruit that is Immature or Otherwise Unfit for Human Consumption, and to Provide for the Enforcement Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That, as used in this Act, the word "person" shall extend to and include persons, partnerships, associations and corporations; and that the word "box" refers to the standard size containers now in common use in this State in the packing and shipments of citrus fruit; and the words "citrus fruit" shall extend to and include only the fruits Citrus Grandis, Osbeck, commonly and hereinafter called grapefruit or pomelo, and Citrus Sinensis, Osbeck, commonly called sweet or round oranges, and hereinafter called oranges, and Citrus Nobilis Deliciosa, commonly and hereinafter referred to as tangerines. The words "packing house" shall extend to and include any structure or place prepared for and used for packing or otherwise preparing citrus fruit for market or transportation.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale, or transport, to prepare, receive or deliver for transportation or market any citrus fruit other than tangerines, between the 31st day of August and the 1st day of December in any year, and any tangerines between the 31st day of August, and the 16th day of November in any year unless such fruit is mature in accordance with the maturity standards provided for in this Act and is accompanied by a certificate of inspection and maturity thereof as defined by this Act, issued by a duly authorized Citrus Fruit Inspector of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida. The certificates of inspection and maturity mentioned in this Act

shall be of such number, form, size and character, and shall be used in such manner to identify the fruit to which they relate, as the Commissioner of Agriculture of this State may by rule or regulation prescribe. Inspection for maturity may be made at any time, anywhere, after the fruit is severed from the tree until the shipment, after inspection and certification, is accepted by a common carrier, or until it has been transported beyond the State line where being transported by other than a common carrier, and with the further proviso that shipments in bulk either by common carrier or otherwise to a packing plant for re-packing in the State of Florida, must be reinspected and recertified before final delivery to carrier, providing that only one inspection fee is to be paid by the shipper. Provided, that it shall be unlawful during the remaining period from December 1st to August 31st following in each year, for any person to sell or offer for sale, to transport, to prepare, receive, or deliver for transportation or market any citrus fruit other than tangerines which is immature according to the standard of this Act or otherwise unfit for human consumption, and it shall be unlawful during the remainder of the period from the 16th day of November to August 31st following in each year for any person to sell or offer for sale, to transport, to prepare, receive, or deliver for transportation or market any tangerines which are immature according to the standard of this Act or otherwise unfit for human consumption, or for any person to receive any such citrus fruits under a contract of sale, or for the purpose of sale, offering for sale, transportation, or delivery for transportation thereof. Provided, further, that the provision of this Act shall not apply to sales of citrus fruit "on the trees," nor to common carriers or their agents when the fruit accepted for transportation or transported by such common carrier is accompanied by a proper certificate of maturity of such fruits as hereinafter provided, nor when accepted by them for transportation during the time when no inspection is required by this Act.

Sec. 3-A. That within the purpose and meaning of this Act, pomelos (grapefruit) shall be deemed to be mature only when the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than 8.5

percent and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as follows:

(a) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and one-half (8.5) percent, the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven to one (7 to 1).

(b) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine (9) percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and one-half to one (6.5 to 1).

(c) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten (10) percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six to one (6 to 1).

(d) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven (11) percent, the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be five and one-half to one (5.5 to 1).

(e) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than twelve (12) percent, the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be five to one (5 to 1).

The Commissioner of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe a tolerance in the application of the standard of maturity provided by this Act for pomelos (grapefruit), such tolerance to be represented by a factor of two-tenths which shall be defined and applied as hereinafter set forth. Such tolerance, however, shall not be applied until after the calculations of the tests are completed and the definite ratio of parts of total soluble solids to each unit part of anhydrous citric acid is determined. Where the total soluble solids of grapefruit is between 8.3 percent and 8.5 percent the factor of tolerance shall be interpreted as two-tenths of one percent, or so much thereof as may be necessary to bring the total soluble solids of said grapefruit to 8.5 percent. In all cases where the total soluble solids of grapefruit is 8.5 percent or greater the factor of tolerance must be applied only to the ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid after said ratio has been computed on the basis of parts of total soluble solids to each unit part of anhydrous citric acid.

In such case the factor of tolerance shall be interpreted as two-tenths of the unit used in said ratio representing the unit part of anhydrous citric acid, and it shall be applied by adding said two-tenths of said unit to the numerator of the ratio, being that part of the ratio representing the parts of total soluble solids. In cases where the total soluble solids of grapefruit is less than 8.5 percent but when the factor of tolerance is not entirely used in bringing the total soluble solids to 8.5 percent, the unused balance of said factor of tolerance shall be applied as in other cases only to the ratio of actual total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid after said ratio has been computed.

B. That within the purpose and meaning of this Act, oranges shall be deemed to be mature only when the ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is not less than eight to one (8 to 1).

C. That within the purpose and meaning of this Act tangerines shall be deemed to be mature only when the ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is not less than eight to one (8 to 1).

D. In determining the total soluble solids the Brix Hydrometer shall be used, and the reading of the hydrometer corrected for temperature shall be considered as the per centum of total soluble solids. Anhydrous citric acid shall be determined by titration of the juice, using standard alkali and Phenolphthalein as the indicator, the total acidity being calculated as anhydrous citric acid.

E. Any citrus fruit not conforming to the above standards shall be deemed and held to be immature within the meaning of this Act.

Sec. 4. The owner, manager, or operator of each packing house at which it is intended to pack or prepare citrus fruit for market or transportation during the then present or the next ensuing citrus fruit shipping season, shall register such packing house and its location, shipping point, and postoffice with the Commissioner of Agriculture, not less than ten (10) days before packing or otherwise preparing any citrus fruit for sale or transportation in or at such packing house; and he shall in addition to such registration give the said

Commissioner not less than seven (7) days written notice of the date on which packing, or other preparation for sale or transportation between August 31st and December 1st of citrus fruit of the then current or then next ensuing season's crop would be begun. The Commissionier of Agriculture shall issue a certificate of registration to each such packing house registering. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a citrus fruit packing house or to pack or otherwise prepare for sale or transportation any citrus fruit at such packing house without having previously registered said packing house and given the notice herein required, and receiving and still having unrevoked from the Commissioner of Agriculture a certificate; provided, that no certificate of inspection and maturity of any fruit shall be issued by any authorized inspector to any person who has not registered with the Commissioner during the then current year and has an unrevoked certificate of registration or has not given to said Commissioner the notice as required by this Act, nor until after payment of the inspection fee imposed by or under the provisions of this Act and such payment evidenced as herein required or authorized.

For wilfully and knowingly attempting to ship any citrus fruit immature or unfit for human consumption the Commissioner of Agriculture shall revoke for a period of not less than five (5) nor more than fourteen (14) days the certificate of registration of any packing house whose owner, manager or operator or foreman or other person in authority shall wilfully and knowingly attempt to ship any such citrus fruit as aforesaid, and if the attempt be accompanied by trickery, fraud, bribery or other fraudulent methods or device then such revocation shall be for such longer period as the Commissioner of Agriculture shall deem necessary to prevent a repetition and for repeated attempts the said Commissioner of Agriculture shall permanently revoke said certificate and no inspection certificate shall be issued to any packing house whose certificate of registration has been revoked, during the period of such revocation, and no such packing house shall be used for the packing or shipment of citrus fruit during the period such registration certificate is revoked.

Sec. 5. Every vendor or shipper of citrus fruit other than tangerines between the dates of August 31st and December 1st of each year and every vendor or shipper of tangerines between the dates of August 31st and November 16th of each year shall pay to the Commissioner of Agriculture a fee of two and one-half cents for every box of citrus fruit by him, it or them sold, transported or delivered for transportation, or when such fruit is sold or transported in bulk or in containers other than standard size boxes shall pay two and one-half cents for each two (2) cubic feet or each eighty (80) pounds of such fruit; provided, however, that if the Governor and Commissioner of Agriculture shall determine, not less than thirty (30) days before the first day of September in any year, that a smaller fee than that herein named will produce sufficient funds to defray the expenses of and incident to the enforcement of this Act during the then next ensuing citrus fruit shipping or marketing season the Governor may by order and proclamation reduce the fee to be paid during the next ensuing season to such sum as may be deemed sufficient for said purpose.

Such fee shall be due when the fruit is prepared for market or transportation and payment thereof shall be evidenced by stamps; as hereinafter provided. And it shall be unlawful to sell, deliver, transport, or deliver or receive for transportation, any citrus fruit, payment of the fee for which is not evidenced by proper stamps as may be provided by regulation prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to the transportation or carriage of fruit from grove to packing houses within this State.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish the venders and shippers of citrus fruits with such stamps to be attached to the packages of fruits prepared for sale, transportation, or delivery for transportation, or to the certificate of inspection and maturity, herein provided for, or to the shipping receipt, as the Commissioner of Agriculture may by rule or regulation prescribe.

Sec. 7. It shall be unlawful for any authorized Inspector to make or deliver a certificate of inspection and maturity

of any citrus fruit upon which the inspection fee hereby imposed or authorized has not been paid, or to make or issue any false certificate as to inspection, maturity, or payment of inspection fees.

Sec. 8. All citrus fruit prepared for sale or transportation, or which is being prepared for such purposes, or which has been or is being delivered for sale or transportation, that may be found to be immature or otherwise unfit for human consumption upon inspection and testing, shall be seized and destroyed by a Citrus Fruit Inspector or the Sheriff of the county where found, as may be provided by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Sec. 9. That the Commissioner of Agriculture may in each year employ as many Citrus Fruit Inspectors, for such period or periods, not exceeding one (1) year, as said Commissioner shall deem necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act.

All persons authorized under the provisions of this Act to inspect and certify to the maturity of citrus fruit shall be governed in the discharge of their duties as such Inspectors by the provisions of this Act and by the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as herein authorized and shall perform their duties under his direction and supervision.

Sec. 10. The salary of each Citrus Fruit Inspector shall be at the rate of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) per month, and in addition thereto shall receive his or her necessary traveling and other expenses incurred by him or her in the discharge of his or her duties as such Inspector, which shall be paid upon approval of accounts therefor by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to employ such additional field and other agents and clerical assistance, at such times and for such periods and to incur and pay any other expenses, including traveling expenses of the Commissioner of Agriculture, during the citrus fruit season as may be necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act, and to secure the payment of the inspection fees hereby imposed or that may be imposed under the authority of this Act.

In cases of emergency or necessity when no Citrus Fruit Inspector is available for inspection of a particular lot of citrus fruit, the Commissioner may designate some fit and competent individual to inspect, test and certify as to such lot of fruit. Certificates made or issued by such designated individual shall be signed by him or her as "Special Citrus Fruit Inspector;" he or she shall not be required to give any bond, but shall be subject to the penalties imposed by this Act for violation of any of the provisions hereof.

Sec. 11. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall, from time to time, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary, make and promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out and enforcing the provisions and regulations of this Act.

Sec. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct, hinder, resist, interfere with, or attempt to obstruct, hinder, resist, or interfere with any authorized Inspector in the discharge of any duty imposed upon or required of him or her by the provisions of law or by any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as herein authorized, or to change or attempt to change any instrument, substance, article or fluid used by any such inspector or emergency Inspector in making tests of citrus fruit.

Sec. 13. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or do or commit any act herein declared to be unlawful, or shall violate any reasonable rule or regulation made and promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture in pursuance of the authority therefor herein given, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), and not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than five (5) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 14. All money received by the Commissioner of Agriculture for inspection fees and certificates of inspection and maturity shall be paid by him to the State Treasurer, who shall deposit said money to account of the "General Inspection Fund."

All salaries and other expenses incurred in the execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Act shall be paid

out of such "General Inspection Fund" by vouchers approved by Commissioner of Agriculture and warrant issued thereon by the Comptroller.

Sec. 15. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. This Act shall take effect August 1st, 1929.

Approved May 29, A. D. 1929.

FROZEN FRUIT LAW

AN ACT to Prevent the Sale or Transportation of Citrus Fruit that Has Become Unfit for Consumption by Reason of the Effects of Frost or Freeze; to Empower the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the Event of Serious Damage to Citrus Fruit by Frost or Freeze, to Employ Inspectors to Prevent the Sale or Transportation of Such Fruit as Has Become Unfit for Consumption; to Empower the Commissioner of Agriculture to Cooperate by and Through Said Inspection Service, or Otherwise, with the United States Department of Agriculture in Carrying Out the Purposes of This Act; and to Provide for Enforcement Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. In the event that any considerable portion of the citrus fruit produced in the State of Florida, and on the trees at the time, shall have suffered such serious damage by reason of the occurrence of a severe frost and/or a freeze as to have become unfit for consumption, the Commissioner of Agriculture, in his discretion, and by and with the consent and advice of the Governor, shall have the power to declare the existence of a state of emergency in the citrus industry. It shall forthwith become the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to employ as many Emergency Inspectors for such period or periods, not longer than until the next ensuing June 1st, as he may deem necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act.

Sec. 2. Such Emergency Inspectors shall have the right and authority and it shall be their duty under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and subject to such rules and regulations as said Commissioner of Agriculture may promulgate in accordance with this Act, to inspect citrus fruit found at any packing house, or at any other place where the same is being prepared for shipment or for sale; provided that, except as to shipments of citrus fruit in bulk, all samples drawn for inspection under the terms of this Act shall be taken only from the packing bins or from the place where said fruit is last found in bulk before being packed in the boxes or containers in which said fruit is to be sold or transported. In the event that any of such fruit is found to be so damaged as to be unfit for consumption, it shall be the duty of said Emergency Inspectors detecting such condition to inform the manager, or other person in active charge of the packing house where such damaged fruit is found that the same is unfit for consumption and should not be sold or transported. It shall likewise be the duty of said Emergency Inspectors to notify the Commissioner of Agriculture as to the disposition of said damaged fruit and as to all facts concerning the condition of the same. In the event that such damaged fruit so found to be unfit for consumption shall not be destroyed by shipper, it shall become the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to forthwith furnish all information concerning the same to the United States Department of Agriculture and/or the officials, agents or inspectors of said United States Department of Agriculture, or of any bureau thereof, engaged in the work of inspecting and condemning such damaged fruit. It shall likewise be the duty of said Commissioner of Agriculture to cooperate fully with the United States Department of Agriculture and its agents in effecting the condemnation and destruction under the United States laws of all such damaged fruit which shall be shipped, sold or transported in spite of the warning of said Emergency Inspectors, and in assisting in the prosecution of all persons who may be prosecuted in the United States Courts by reason of the sale or transportation of said damaged fruit.

Sec. 3. It is the purpose of this Act that such Emergency Inspectors as are provided for herein shall be used by the Commissioner of Agriculture so as to enlarge and assist the Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and that such Emergency Inspectors shall use such tests and standards in determining the fitness or unfitness for consumption of damaged fruit as may be from time to time prescribed by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture for use by its own licensed inspectors and agents.

Sec. 4. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall from time to time as he may deem it to be expedient and necessary make and promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out and enforcing the provisions and regulations of this Act, provided, that such regulations shall incorporate the standards and tests prescribed from time to time by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or resist any Emergency Inspector in the performance or discharge of any duty imposed upon or required of him or her by the provisions of this Act or by any rule or regulation prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as herein authorized.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any Emergency Inspector to make or issue any false report or statement as to inspection of any fruit or as to the condition of any citrus fruit inspected by him.

Sec. 7. The Emergency Inspectors employed under the provisions of this Act shall each hold office until such time as the Commissioner of Agriculture may deem proper to discontinue his services, or until such time as the Supervising Inspector may advise the Commissioner of Agriculture either that the services of such Emergency Inspector are not satisfactory or that the services of such Emergency Inspector are no longer required. Each Emergency Inspector employed under the provisions of this Act shall receive a salary of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00) per month, and in addition thereto shall received his necessary traveling and

other expenses incurred by him in the discharge of his duties as such Inspector, which shall be paid upon approval of accounts by the Supervising Inspector and the Commissioner of Agriculture. Such salaries and expenses shall be paid out of the "General Inspection Fund" created by Chapter 10149, Acts of 1925. The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ such additional field and other agents and clerical assistance, at such times and for such periods and to incur and pay out of the "General Inspection Fund" on vouchers approved by the Supervising Inspector and Commissioner of Agriculture, any other expenses, including traveling expenses of the Commissioner of Agriculture, during such period of emergency season as may be necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act.

Sec. 8. The State Chemist and Assistant State Chemist of the State of Florida shall retain all power and authority heretofore vested in them in regard to inspection in any ways affected by the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment for not less than one month and not more than twelve months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 10. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 27, 1927.

ARSENICAL SPRAY LAW

AN ACT to Prohibit the Use of Arsenic or Any of Its Derivatives or Any Combination, Compound or Preparation Containing Arsenic, as a Fertilizer or Spray on Bearing Citrus Trees; To Prohibit the Sale or Transportation of Citrus Fruit Containing Any Arsenic; and to Provide for Enforcement Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
FLORIDA:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, association or corporation owning, managing or tending and cultivating citrus groves or trees to use arsenic or any of its derivatives or any combination, compound or preparation containing arsenic as a fertilizer or spray on bearing citrus trees except when so ordered by the Federal Government or State Plant Board for the purpose of destroying the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, association or corporation to sell or offer for sale, transport, prepare, secure or deliver for transportation or market, any citrus fruit of any variety which shall contain any arsenic, or any compound or derivative of arsenic, provided it does not come from within a quarantined area or which has been within a quarantined area for one year previous to time of gathering of fruit.

Sec. 3. The citrus fruit inspectors who shall be employed by the Commissioner of Agriculture in accordance with Section 9, Chapter 11875 of the Acts of 1927, shall be authorized to inspect citrus fruit hereunder at any packing house or other place where citrus fruit is being received or prepared for sale and transportation and to carry out the provisions of this Act in general under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture and subject to the provisions of law and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, provided that this Section shall not apply to fruit within the area quarantined on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Sec. 4. Whenever any citrus fruit inspector shall find citrus fruit at any packing house or other place where the same is being received or prepared for sale or transportation which citrus fruit shall, when tested under the provisions of Chapter 10103, Laws of 1925, show an abnormal and excessively high ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the Anhydrous Citrus Acid thereof, indicating the presence of arsenic therein, it shall become the duty of said inspector to at once seize and take possession of said citrus fruit pending the procuring of the chemical analysis herein-

after provided for, notifying the manager or other person in charge of said packing house of such seizure. It shall be unlawful for the manager of said packing house, or the owner of said citrus fruit, or any person whomsoever to sell, transport or in any way move or dispose of any of said fruit from the time of seizure thereof until after the making of said chemical analysis and the receipt of the chemist's report thereon; provided that no citrus fruit so seized may be held by any inspector more than 96 hours after the time of seizure thereof unless the same shall be shown by the chemist's analysis to contain arsenic; provided further that the provisions of this section shall not apply to fruit within the area quarantined on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Sec. 5. Upon the making of seizure of any citrus fruit as provided for in Section 4 hereinabove, it shall be the duty of the inspector making said seizure to immediately draw samples therefrom as shall be provided for by regulations to be issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture, drawing said samples either from the packing house bins, or elsewhere in the packing house, or from field boxes or vehicles delivering said citrus fruit to said packing house. Such samples, so drawn by said inspector, shall be transported with all possible haste to such chemist or chemists as may be designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture for the making of such chemist or chemists of a chemical analysis thereof to determine whether or not the said citrus fruit contains arsenic. It shall be the duty of said chemist or chemists to make said analysis with all proper haste and to report by the quickest means available the result of said analysis, as soon as the same is completed, to the inspector making the seizure. If the said analysis shall show that the said citrus fruit contains no arsenic it shall be the duty of the Inspector to release the fruit from seizure as soon as he receives the report of the chemist or chemists thereon.

Sec. 6. All citrus fruit prepared for sale or transportation or which is being prepared for such purposes, or which has been or is being delivered for sale or transportation, that may be shown by the chemical analysis hereinabove provided for to contain arsenic or any compound or derivative of

arsenic shall be destroyed by the inspector making seizure of the same or by any citrus fruit inspector or by the sheriff of the county where found, as may be provided by regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, provided that this section shall not apply to fruit within the area under quarantine because of the Mediterranean fruit fly or that has been within the quarantined area during one year from the time of gathering of the fruit.

Sec. 7. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall from time to time, as he may deem to be expedient and necessary, make and promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out and enforcing the provisions and regulations of this Act.

Sec. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or resist any citrus fruit inspector or any special citrus fruit inspector in the performance or discharge of any duty imposed upon or required of him or her by the provisions of this Act or by any rule or regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as herein authorized.

Sec. 9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or do or commit any act herein declared to be unlawful, or shall violate any reasonable rule or regulation made and promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture in pursuance of the authority therefor herein given, shall be punished by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) or by imprisonment for not less than one month and not more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 10. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 25, 1927.

Amendments Approved June 29, 1929.

EGG LAW

AN ACT to Classify Eggs and Regulate the Sale of Same and Providing Certain Penalties for Violation Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
FLORIDA:

Section 1. That within the intent and purpose of this Act eggs are classified as: (A) Cold Storage Eggs, construed to mean eggs which have been in cold storage; (B) Shipped Eggs, construed to mean eggs shipped into the State of Florida which have not been in cold storage; (C) Fresh Florida Eggs, construed to mean eggs produced in Florida which are neither partly nor wholly decomposed and which have not been in cold storage or processed.

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation within this State: (A) To offer for sale or sell at wholesale or retail any case of eggs without clearly imprinting thereon, or securely pasting thereto a label not smaller than seven inches by seven inches on which shall be plainly and legibly printed, the name and address of the packer of said eggs and the classification to which same belongs as hereinbefore designated. Provided, this Act shall not apply to any case of eggs not divested of its interstate character. (B) Or to offer for sale or sell any pasteboard or other carton of eggs without first imprinting or stamping thereon in letters not smaller than three-eighths of an inch in height the classification as above set forth in which the eggs contained therein belong, and also the packer's name and address in smaller type. (C) Or to offer to sell or sell eggs in bulk (not in cartons) from any open case, box or other receptacle holding said eggs in bulk without displaying conspicuously on every such open case, box or other receptacle, a placard of heavy cardboard not smaller than eight inches by eleven inches in size on which shall be legibly and plainly printed in letters not smaller than one inch in height wording showing whether the said eggs offered for sale or sold are "cold storage eggs," "shipped eggs," or "fresh Florida Eggs." (D) Or to offer eggs for sale in any newspaper advertisement or circular without plainly designating in such newspaper or circular in which of the above named classifications the eggs being offered for sale properly belong.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm, association or corporation vio-

lating Section 2 of this Act is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars nor more than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than ninety (90) days in the County Jail.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Governor or upon its becoming a law without such approval.

Became a law without approval of Governor.

STANDARDIZATION FRUIT AND VEGETABLE LAW

AN ACT to Establish Standard Grades for Fruits and Vegetables in the State of Florida, to Provide for Cooperative Shipping Point Inspection Service and Expenses Thereof, to Provide for Rule of Evidence in Court, in Certain Cases, and to Provide for Assistants to the State Marketing Commissioner in the Carrying Out of the Provisions of This Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That the standard grades of all fruits and vegetables shall be the same as those of the United States grades as now promulgated or which may be promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. That the Florida State Marketing Bureau, co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture, shall, when requested by the shipper, furnish carlot inspection of fruits and vegetables at shipping point, furnishing certificates in conformity with those used by the United States Department of Agriculture in Shipping point inspection, provided the expense or charge of such inspection shall be paid by the shipper.

Sec. 3. That all fees for inspection shall be paid to the State Marketing Commissioner, who shall deposit same in a fund to be known as the Cooperative Inspection Fund, and all expenses for inspection service shall be paid from said fund upon the approval and at the direction of the State Marketing Commissioner.

Sec. 4. That all such cooperative Government certificates shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in the courts of Florida.

Sec. 5. That the State Marketing Commissioner shall employ such assistants as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That this Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved May 23, 1927.

MILK AND CREAM LAW

AN ACT to Define and Regulate the Sale of Milk and Cream in the State of Florida, and Provide for the Enforcement of the Regulations Made Under this Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That for the purpose of this Act the standards for milk and cream shall be as follows:

Milk is hereby defined to be whole, fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before, and five days after calving, or such longer period as may be necessary to render milk practically colostrom-free; and shall contain not less than eight and fifty one-hundredths (8.50%) percent solids, not fat, and three and one-quarter (3.25%) butter fat.

Cream is hereby defined to be that portion of milk, rich in milk fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from its centrifugal force, which is fresh and clean, obtained from fresh milk produced by healthy cows, properly fed and located or kept, and shall contain not less than eighteen (18%) percent of milk fat and not more than two-tenths (2/10%) percent of solid reacting substance calculated in terms of lactic acid, except sour cream having an acidity test of not lower than three-tenths (3/10%) percent and known as sour cream for manufacture of butter.

Sec. 2. No person by himself, or his agents, or servants, shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any milk or cream herein defined by this Act that does not conform to the standard of the definition of milk and cream contained in this Act, provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to producers of milk in Florida who produce and dispose of the milk from five cows or less, by sale or otherwise, in such county where such milk is produced.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of every person, firm, association or corporation who ships or sells milk and cream in the State of Florida or brought from points outside of the State after the effective date of this Act to cause the same to be so labeled or identified in such manner or form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as will advise the consumer of the nature and kind of milk or cream and will indicate the state or county in which same was produced, and all distributors or receivers of and for milk and cream shall be required to furnish all customers, wholesale or retail, with information to be placed upon the containers in which the milk or cream is handled showing the source of production of the milk or cream as hereinbefore required.

Sec. 4. All milk and cream shall, when sold in bottles or other receptacle to consumers or to dealers for resale to consumers, be plainly and conspicuously labeled in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as will show the grade under which it is sold and the source of production of same indicating the name of the state in which the milk or cream was produced, providing that no such milk or cream shall be offered for sale until upon examination by the proper official of the Board of Health it is found to meet requirements of this bill or the requirements of the city or town in which it is to be offered for sale.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any milk, either imported or domestic, to be repasturized, and it shall also be unlawful to mix domestic milk with milk brought in from any point outside of the State of Florida prior to sale to distributors, retailers or consumers.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation, except the initial producer doing business

in the State of Florida, to receive, offer for sale, transport, prepare or deliver for transportation or sale, as milk processors or dealers, any milk or cream, without first obtaining from the Commissioner of Agriculture a State License as a dealer in milk and cream. Applications for State License as provided under this Act shall plainly state under oath of the owner or manager of the individual, company, firm, association or corporation applying for same that all products of milk or cream which they desire to sell in this State are to be produced from healthy herds and under proper sanitary conditions, and the Commissioner of Agriculture may require from applicants a statement under oath from the proper official or officials of any state, county or municipality outside of this State when milk produced outside of the State is proposed to be sold in the State, certifying to the condition of production or handling of such milk or cream as shall be proposed to be shipped from their jurisdiction into the State of Florida to be handled by the applicant, and also as to the health of any and all herds from which all milk or cream is to be shipped into this State from points outside of the State. Upon filing of such application as herein set forth, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall issue to the applicant a State License upon receipt by him of the sum of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), provided that license for one-half year may be issued for the sum of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$12.50). All licenses issued shall become null and void at the expiration of September 30th of each year, after which new licenses shall be obtained upon the payment of the fee herein provided for the next ensuing year. Provided that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any common carrier.

Sec. 7. The Commissioner of Agriculture may at any time, for just cause, and after reasonable notice and hearing, revoke any license that may have been issued under the next preceding section of this Act when it shall have been made to appear that any license has violated any provisions of this Act or any reasonable rule or regulations prescribed for its enforcement.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this Act may be enforced under the supervision of the State Board of Health of the State of

Florida and by local health officers of the various municipalities of the State of Florida as to milk or cream sold or offered for sale within the jurisdiction of such municipality.

Sec. 9. The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ field and other agents and clerical assistance at such times and for such periods as may be necessary to enable him to enforce the provisions of this Act and to incur and pay any of the expenses thereof out of the "General Inspection Fund" created by Chapter 10149, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1925, on vouchers approved by the Supervising Inspector and Commissioner of Agriculture, including traveling expenses, and the same are hereby appropriated for that purpose of said General Inspection Fund, provided, however, that the sum of not exceeding Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000), per annum shall be expended under the provisions of this Act for its enforcement.

Sec. 10. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall from time to time, as he may deem expedient and necessary, make and promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out and enforcing the provisions and requirements of this Act, which rules and regulations shall be issued by him in pamphlet form for distribution to the public upon request therefor.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or resist any authorized inspector designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture or acting for any State, County or local Board of Health in this State while such inspector is in the reasonable performance or discharge of any duty imposed upon, authorized or required of him by the provisions of this Act, or by any rule or regulation prescribed hereunder.

Sec. 12. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act, or shall do or commit any act herein declared to be unlawful, or shall violate any reasonable rule or regulation made or promulgated by the Commissioner of Agriculture by virtue of the authority herein given shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by imprisonment of not more than twelve months in the county jail.

Sec. 13. This law shall be construed as an Act intending to secure to the people of Florida the assurance that milk sold or offered for sale to the public is produced under sanitarv

conditions and is wholesome and fit for human consumption and is being offered to the public under its correct designation as to grade and quality and as to source of production.

Sec. 14. In the event that any section or part of section of this Act shall be declared invalid, unconstitutional or unenforceable the Legislature hereby declares that it was the purpose of the Legislature to enact this law irrespective of such invalid or unconstitutional feature and that the remainder of this Act shall not in any wise be affected or be made invalid by any one or more portions thereof being found to be unconstitutional or unenforceable.

Sec. 15. Wherever any municipality shall have established any standard of qualification for sale of milk or cream within its jurisdiction which is in excess of the requirements of this Act defining milk and cream, nothing in this Act shall be construed as superseding or rendering ineffective or invalid any local regulation of any such municipality prescribing standard of milk or cream and requirements under which same shall be produced in order to be sold within the jurisdiction of the particular municipality, but compliance with the standard fixed by this Act shall be sufficient as to all inspections made by or under the supervision of the State authorities outside of such particular municipality.

Sec. 16. The several officers and inspectors of the State Board of Health of the State of Florida, and of the several municipalities of the State of Florida, are hereby authorized to enforce and carry out the provisions of this Act in all particulars, and to that end they are hereby vested with full power and authority to do and perform all such things as may be necessary to be done in that regard.

Sec. 17. In addition to the other remedies provided for by this Act, the Commissioner of Agriculture or the State Board of Health, either singly or jointly, are hereby authorized to proceed in any of the courts of this State by injunction to restrain any threatened continued violation of this Act, and it shall be the duty of each State Attorney, County Prosecuting Attorney and of the Attorney General to assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this Act upon request of the State Board of Health or the Commissioner of Agriculture, provided the actual, reasonable and necessary expenses of

the said State Attorney, County Prosecuting Attorney and Attorney General shall be paid in connection with the performance of additional duties imposed upon them by this Act, and same shall be payable out of the General Inspection Fund.

Sec. 18. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This Act shall take effect October 1, 1929.

Approved May 16, A. D. 1929.

ICE CREAM LAW

AN ACT to Regulate the Sale of Milk, Cream, and the Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream within the State of Florida.

(Section 2 as amended)

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. The standards for milk and cream shall be as follows:

Milk is the whole, fresh, clean lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within fifteen days before, and five days after calving, or such longer period as may be necessary to render the milk practically colostrom-free; and shall contain not less than eight and fifty one-hundredths (8.50%) per cent solids, not fat, and three and one-quarter (3.25%) per cent milk fat.

Cream shall contain not less than eighteen (18%) per cent of milk fat, and not more than two-tenths (2/10) per cent of acid reacting substance calculated in terms of lactic acid.

From and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to sell or offer for sale any milk or cream that does not comply with the above standard. (Not to conflict with Chapter 13696, Acts of 1929.)

Sec. 2. The standard for ice cream shall be as follows:

Ice cream is a frozen product or mixture made from cream, milk or products of milk, sweetened with sugar, with or without the addition of eggs, harmless flavoring extracts, vegetable or certified colors, to which may be added not over 0.6

of 1% of pure food gelatin or vegetable gum as a thickener, or stabilizer, and which contains not less than 10% milk fat.

Fruit Ice Cream: Must conform to the definition for ice cream, with the addition, that only sound, clean, mature fruits can be used, and with the exception that such fruit ice cream contains not less than 8% milk fat.

Nut Ice Cream: Must conform to the definition for ice cream, with the addition that only sound, non-rancid nuts can be used, and the exception that such nut ice cream contains not less than 8% of milk fat.

All products included in the mixture to make ice cream except flavoring, fruits and nuts, shall be pasteurized before freezing. Pasteurization for the purpose of this Act is defined to mean, heating of ingredients to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and held at said temperature for 30 minutes, of Flash at 185 degrees.

All pasteurizing vats used for pasteurizing ice cream mix, or milk and cream used in the manufacture of ice cream, shall be equipped with a recording thermometer, and for each vat of milk, cream, or ice cream mix pasteurized, a separate record chart shall be used, dated and kept on file, subject to inspection for a period of twelve months.

The "Roese-Gottlieb Method" or "Babcock Method" or the "Mojonnier Method" shall be used for the purpose of determining the milk fat contents of the ice cream.

From and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to manufacture, sell or offer for sale any ice cream that does not comply with the above standard.

The provisions of Sections 2035 and 2036 of the Revised General Statutes of 1920, being Sections 3200 and 3201 of the Compiled General Laws of 1927, shall apply hereto, and the products above mentioned shall be subject to inspection and analysis under said sections and under the present Food and Drug laws.

Sec. 3. Any frozen milk product that does not comply with standards for Ice Cream provided in Section 2 shall have plainly printed on each package, either wholesale or retail, the common names of the ingredients contained therein and shall not be sold under the name of Ice Cream.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or association violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars for each offense or imprisonment in the county jail for six months, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 5. All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Became a law without the approval of the Governor.

Amendments approved June 29, A. D. 1929.

FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER LAW

AN ACT to Amend Section 2398, Revised General Statutes of Florida, as Amended by Section 2 of Chapter 10128, Acts of 1925, Laws of Florida, Entitled, "An Act to Amend Sections 2398, 2401, 2405 and 2406, Relating to Commercial Fertilizers," Being Section 3807, Compiled General Laws of Florida.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That Section 2398, Revised General Statutes of Florida, as amended by Section 2 of Chapter 10128, Acts of 1925, Laws of Florida, entitled "An Act to amend Sections 2398, 2401, 2405 and 2406, relating to commercial fertilizers," being Section 3807, Compiled General Laws of Florida, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"2398. (1264). **Commercial Fertilizers To Be Labeled; Seizure Where Deficient.**—Every package of commercial fertilizer or fertilizer materials manufactured, imported, transported, distributed, stored, kept or offered for sale or sold in or into the State of Florida shall have securely attached a tag on which shall be plainly and legibly printed the name or brand of the commercial fertilizer or fertilizer materials; the name and address of the manufacturer or jobber; the net contents of the package in pounds; the chemical analysis stating the minimum percentages of total nitrogen as ammonia, and materials from which derived, available phosphoric acid, and materials from which derived; insoluble phosphoric acid, water soluble potash, and materials from

which derived, and total available plant food; the maximum percentage of chlorine and moisture; and a statement of all the materials from which the commercial fertilizer or fertilizer material is made. There shall also be attached to the tag the stamp showing the payment of the fee required by law. There shall be no other statements on the tag. Commercial fertilizers and fertilizer materials when sold or shipped to consumers in bulk shall have the statements required in this section shown on or attached to the invoice or bill and shall have attached to the invoice or bill the stamps showing the payment of the fee sufficient to cover the shipment or sale.

The form of the tag shall be as follows:

Name or brand of fertilizer.

Name of manufacturer or jobber.

Address of manufacturer or jobber.

Net weight in pounds.

Guaranteed Analysis:

Total Nitrogen, as Ammonia, not less than	%
Organic Nitrogen, as Ammonia, not less than	%
Derived from	%
.....	%
.....	%
Inorganic Nitrogen, as Ammonia, not less than	%
Derived from	%
.....	%
.....	%
Available Phosphoric Acid, not less than	%
Derived from	%
.....	%
.....	%
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	%
Water Soluble Potash, not less than	%
Derived from	%
.....	%
.....	%
Total Available Plant Food, not less than	14%
Chlorine, not more than	%
Moisture, not more than	%

This form of tag shall be used for all fertilizer materials as well as for complete fertilizers. Any person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture, import, transport, distribute, store, keep or offer for sale, or sell any package of commercial fertilizers or fertilizer materials that fails to have attached the tag, or the tag fails to bear all the information required by this section, or said tag fails to have attached the stamp, showing payment of the fee, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars for each offense.

In addition to the foregoing requirements, every package of commercial fertilizer or fertilizer materials manufactured, imported, transported, distributed, stored, kept or offered for sale, or sold in or into the State of Florida, shall have securely attached to a tag on which shall be plainly and legibly printed the name or brand of the commercial fertilizer or fertilizer materials and the name and address of the manufacturer or jobber, or printed upon the sack or other container in which said fertilizer or fertilizer material may be packed, a statement giving in detail the percentage of plant food in each and every ingredient entering into and forming a part of the composition of the contents of the package, whether it is organic or inorganic nitrogen as ammonia, and the kind or class of potash, together with a detailed analysis of each of such ingredients in such package, separately stated as to each. It shall not be necessary to set forth such additional information upon both the package and tag attached to the same, but one or the other methods of stating such additional information shall be used in every case. The penalty for failure to comply with these additional requirements in any particular shall be the same as that hereinbefore set forth in this section, and in the other laws of the State of Florida relating to commercial fertilizer."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect October 1, 1929.

Sec. 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Became a law without approval of Governor.

STATE FORESTRY LAW

AN ACT Providing for the Protection of Woodlands and Forests in the State of Florida, and Matters Relating Thereto; Creating a State Board of Forestry, Prescribing Its Membership, Powers and Duties, Fixing the Compensation for the Services of Its Members; Providing for the Employment of a State Forester and Such Other Assistants and Employees with Such Powers and on Such Terms as Said Board May Deem Advisable; and Appropriating Monies Out of the State Treasury for Carrying Out the Provisions of This Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. There is hereby created and established a Board to be known as the "Florida Board of Forestry," which Board shall be composed of five members, to be appointed by the Governor, for the term of years hereinafter stated; one member to be appointed for one year; one member to be appointed for two years; one member to be appointed for three years; two members to be appointed for four years, all of whom are to hold office for the period set forth and until their successors have been duly appointed and qualified. After the expiration of these terms of office the Governor shall appoint their successors for the period of four years. A majority of the members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for all purposes of said meeting. Before entering upon the discharge of their duty as members of said Board, each member shall be required to subscribe to the following oath of office: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to hold office under the Constitution of the State, and that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of member of the Florida Board of Forestry, on which I am now about to enter. So help me, God." Each member of said Board shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of \$10,000.00 in some surety company, authorized to do business in the State of Florida, payable to the Governor and his suc-

cessor, and conditioned for the due and faithful performance of his duties as a member of the Florida Board of Forestry.

Sec. 2. The official headquarters of said Board shall be in Tallahassee, but it may hold its meetings at other places in the State of Florida as said Board may demand by resolution, or as may be selected by a majority of the members of the said Board in any call for a meeting. The first meeting of the said Board shall be held at the call of the Governor as soon after the appointments of its members as may be practicable, and thereafter the annual meeting of the said Board shall be held on the first Monday in October of each year. Special meetings of said Board may be called at any time by the President, or upon the written request of a majority of the members. At the first meeting of the said Board it shall elect from its members a President, Vice-President and Secretary for a term continuing to the first annual meeting of the said Board and thereafter there shall be an election of officers at each regular annual meeting of said Board.

Sec. 3. No member of the Florida Board of Forestry shall receive any compensation for the services he may render under the provisions of this Act, save and except that the members of said Board shall receive their actual expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their duties as members of said Board, which shall not exceed the sum of Three Hundred (\$300.00) Dollars each in any calendar year.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Florida Board of Forestry under such terms as in the judgment of the Board will best serve the public interest to assist and cooperate with Federal and State Departments or Institutes, County, Town, corporation or individual, to gather and disseminate information in regard to forests, their care and management, to prevent and extinguish forest fires, and enforce all laws pertaining to forests and woodlands.

Sec. 5. The Florida Board of Forestry shall employ a State Forester, who shall have been technically trained in the profession of forestry, and, in addition, shall have had at least two years' experience in practical and administrative work of that profession, the exact extent and character of which shall be certified by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, or state administrative officer

having personal knowledge thereof, whose salary and actual expenses when traveling shall be paid from the forestry fund hereinafter provided for, and whose salary shall not be more than Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars per annum, and whose duties shall be to take such action as is authorized by law and by the Florida Board of Forestry to prevent and extinguish forest fires, and enforce all laws pertaining to forests and woodlands, and to cause prosecution for any violation of said laws, and have charge and full authority of law with the immediate direction and control of all matters relating to forestry as authorized by this Act, or as may be otherwise authorized by law, subject to the supervision and approval of the Florida Board of Forestry and said Board shall employ such assistants, agents, clerks and employees on such terms and conditions as said Board shall deem advisable.

Sec. 6. The sum of Twenty-five Thousand (\$25,000.00) Dollars is hereby appropriated from any funds in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, which said sum shall be placed to the credit of the Florida Board of Forestry in the hands of the State Treasurer and that Twelve Thousand Five Hundred (\$12,500.00) Dollars of said appropriation or so much thereof, as shall be necessary, shall be available on the first day of July, A. D. 1927, and Twelve Thousand Five Hundred (\$12,500.00) Dollars, or so much thereof, as may be necessary, shall be available on the first day of July, A. D. 1928; Provided, however, that so much of said Twenty-five Thousand (\$25,000.00) Dollars as may be necessary shall be used in defraying the general expenses of the Florida Board of Forestry, including the salary of the Forester, assistants, agents and employees.

Sec. 7. Upon the presentation to the Comptroller of any accounts duly approved by the Florida Board of Forestry, accompanied by such itemized vouchers or accounts as shall be required by him, the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and required to audit the same and draw a warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount for which the account is audited, payable out of the funds received under the provisions of this Act, or otherwise, to the credit of the Florida Board of Forestry.

Sec. 8. If any section or matter in this Act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid it shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this Act, and said unconstitutional or invalid parts may be eliminated from this Act, and the remaining portion or portions thereof shall be and remain in full force and effect and be as valid as if such clause or section or matter had not been incorporated herein.

Sec. 9. Provided, however, no contract or agreement shall be entered into respecting grazing rights or privileges for the use of any lands acquired under the provisions of this Act, whether the same be acquired by gift or otherwise and any such contract or agreement entered into or attempted to be made or enforced shall be void and of no effect, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. That no land acquired under the provisions of this Act, whether acquired by donation, lease, gift, contract, purchase or in any other manner acquired, or control assumed under the provisions of this Act, shall be exempt from taxation, state, county, municipal or district and any and all purchases, contracts to purchase, leases or contracts to lease, gifts or donations of land for forestry purposes which exempts, or partially exempts, such lands so acquired or held in trust for forestry purposes shall be null and void and of no effect, any provision in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 11. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 6, 1927.

FOREST FIRE LAW

AN ACT to Make It Unlawful to Set Fire to Any Wild Forest, Woods, Land or Marshes by Other Than the Owner of Such Lands and Prescribing Penalties for Violations Hereof; and Providing Civil Liability for All Damages Caused by Such Fires.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That whoever sets fire to or burns any wild forest, woods, lands or marshes in this State shall, upon con-

viction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court. Provided, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to owners or lessees burning over their own lands where the fire is not allowed to spread over the land of others.

Sec. 2. That whoever violates the provisions of this Act by burning, or causing to be burned any wild forest, lands, woods or marshes shall be liable for all damages caused, which damages shall be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction. That the civil liability for damages shall obtain whether there be criminal prosecution and conviction or not.

Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions hereof be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 14, 1927.

LAW ESTABLISHING STATE MARKETING BUREAU

CHAPTER 8403—(No. 8)

LAWS 1921

“AN ACT to Amend Section 1315, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920; Section 1316, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920; Section 1317, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920; Section 1318, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920; Section 1325, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920; All Relating to the Marketing Bureau of the State of Florida, and to repeal Section 1324, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920, Providing for an Executive Committee of the Marketing Bureau of the State of Florida.”

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That Section 1315, Revised General Statutes of Florida, 1920, relating to the Marketing Bureau of the State of Florida be amended to read as follows:

MARKETING OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Sec. 1315. Marketing bureau established. Marketing commissioner, appointment, term of office.—There is hereby created in the department of agriculture, a marketing bureau, and shall be known as such. The office of State marketing commissioner is hereby established, and it shall be the duty of the Governor upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a State marketing commissioner, who shall hold office for a term of two years, unless removed by the Governor for cause.

Sec. 1316. Salary of marketing commissioner.—The State marketing commissioner shall receive the sum of six thousand dollars per annum as his salary, and he and his deputies, or his assistants shall be allowed actual traveling expenses in the discharge of the duties of his office, to be used at the discretion of the commissioner, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum, said expenses shall be set forth in itemized statements under oath, and presented to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and both salary and traveling expenses shall be payable monthly out of the funds derived from the sale of fertilizer stamps in the same manner as other State officers and employees are paid.

Sec. 1317. Headquarters and clerks; appropriation for expenses.—The marketing commissioner shall have his headquarters and hold his office in the City of Jacksonville, and upon the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture may employ a clerk or clerks when necessary, but at no time may the expenses of the marketing commissioner exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars annually. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, or so much thereof as is necessary to carry out the provision of this chapter, is hereby appropriated out of the funds derived from the sale of fertilizer stamps to be paid in the same manner as all other State expenses are paid.

Sec. 1318. Bond of marketing commissioner.—Before entering upon the discharge of his duties as State marketing commissioner, the State marketing commissioner shall give

bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars payable to the Governor of the State of Florida for the use of the State of Florida, which bond shall be executed by some surety company to be approved by the Secretary of State, conditioned that the marketing commissioner shall well and truly account for, and well and lawfully apply all moneys which may come into his hands in his official capacity as the law directs, and that he will well and faithfully perform the duties required of him by law.

Sec. 1319. Seal of office.—The State marketing commissioner shall keep a seal of office, which shall be used to authenticate all papers and documents issued and executed by law as such officer.

Sec. 1320. Commissioner to file monthly statements.—At the end of each calendar month he shall file with the Commissioner of Agriculture an itemized statement under oath of all sums of money received or expended by him in the discharge of his official duty, including clerical services, salaries, and expenses while traveling, stationery, and other necessary expenses.

Sec. 1321. Comptroller to draw warrant on approval of accounts.—Upon the approval of such accounts by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Comptroller shall draw his warrant for such amount, which shall be paid monthly out of the funds collected from the sale of fertilizer stamps.

Sec. 1322. Accounts of commissioner audited by direction of Governor.—The office and accounts of the State marketing commissioner shall be audited by the direction of the Governor in the manner as the office and accounts of all the other State officers are audited.

Sec. 1323. Duties of marketing commissioner.—The duties of the State marketing commissioner shall be to receive and compile reports on all fruits, vegetables and other farm products as are grown in the State, to publish same in the State press that will do so without cost; to obtain and disseminate information as to carriers' rates, to collect information as to additional market centers and their capacity, and to keep and compile a statement of all shipments moving out of the State that through this information the farmers and producers can be kept posted as to exact conditions ex-

isting in the State, and the several markets of the country, to better cooperate with and prevent a loss to our people, and to cooperate with the United States government in establishing a parcel post marketing system in this State. He shall issue such bulletins or other information along lines of advice as to how best pick, pack, kind of package, and way to distribute; to study all conditions as affecting other states; to keep in touch with the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State, that through this close touch and study of conditions, he can advise our people what crops to plant or not plant, what markets are overstocked, and through a system of cooperation aid in development of agricultural interests and protecting of Florida's producers. In connection with the Commissioner of Agriculture shall cooperate and devise such methods as will best carry forward this work, such as inspection of packages and other measures as conform to plans of the marketing system of the Department of Agriculture at Washington; also, through this to get better seeds and aid in preventing, and in studying the various diseases and pests that affect our crops. To do all that can be done in connection with the Commissioner of Agriculture to bring relief to and aid in the marketing and distribution of Florida's products.

Sec. 1325. Rules to be adopted.—The Commissioner of Agriculture and marketing commissioner are authorized to consult, advise, adopt and promulgate to shippers throughout this State rules and regulations for the inspection of quality, the truthful, honest branding of each package shipped and the prohibiting of any shipper having the benefit of shipping through the marketing bureau, who will not strictly observe and obey such rules and regulations in the preparation, packing and shipping of his farm and orchard products.

Sec. 2006. Standard grades of fruits and vegetables.—The standard grades of all fruits and vegetables shall be the same as those of the United States grades as now promulgated or which may be promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2007. Carlot inspection of fruits and vegetables at shipping point; certificates.—The Florida State marketing

bureau, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, shall, when requested by the shipper furnish carlot inspection of fruits and vegetables at shipping point, furnishing certificates in conformity with those used by the United States Department of Agriculture in shipping point inspection, provided the expense or charge of such inspection shall be paid by the shipper.

Sec. 2008. Fees for inspection of carlot shipments.—All fees for inspection shall be paid to the State marketing commissioner, who shall deposit same in a fund to be known as the cooperative inspection fund, and all expenses for inspection service shall be paid from said fund upon the approval and at the direction of the State marketing commissioner.

Sec. 2009. Cooperative Government certificates accepted as prima facie evidence.—All such cooperative Government certificates shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in the courts of Florida.

Sec. 2010. Employment of assistants by State marketing commissioner.—The State marketing commissioner shall employ such assistants as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this law.

Sec. 2011. Inspection certificates of licensed inspectors of Bureau of Agricultural Economics as evidence.—Any inspection certificate issued by any licensed inspector of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture under the laws of the United States and/or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States showing the grade and/or the quality and/or the condition and/or the size, and/or the pack and/or the method of loading for shipment of any agricultural, horticultural or citricultural products shall be received as competent evidence in all proceedings in any of the courts of this State, except when offered in behalf of the State in criminal prosecutions.

Every such certificate when offered in evidence shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of all matters and things set forth therein.

STATE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD

AN ACT to Create a Board Consisting of the Governor, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Marketing Commissioner to Be Known as the State Agricultural Marketing Board, to Define Its Duties and Powers and Make Appropriation for the Carrying Out of the Provisions Thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. There is hereby created a State Agricultural Marketing Board to consist of the Governor of the State, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Marketing Commissioner, the duties of which shall be to further extend the activities of the State Marketing Bureau in the Organization of Agricultural and Marketing Associations, to give instruction in the operation of same; to aid, promote and foster those already operating; to extend market news service and crop reports, to locate markets and buyers, to instruct in the standardization, grading, packing, processing, loading, refrigeration, routing, diversion and distribution of farm products; to carry on research work in marketing and to provide any other information and assistance necessary to efficient selling of farm products.

Sec. 2. The State Agricultural Marketing Board shall have power and is hereby authorized to employ such assistants as are necessary to the State Marketing Commissioner, to fix their compensation and traveling expenses; to employ such clerical help and to provide and maintain such additional office space to the State Marketing Bureau as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. That the sum of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars be and the same is hereby annually appropriated out of the General Inspection Fund to defray the expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.
Approved May 29, A. D. 1929.

LAW GOVERNING THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS

CHAPTER V.

PROTECTION OF OWNERS OF STAMPED OR MARKED BOTTLES OR BOXES

3165. **Devices to be filed in offices.**—Any and all persons and corporations engaged in manufacturing, bottling or selling soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages or medicine, medicinal preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, in bottles, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, with his, her, its or their name or names, or other marks of devices branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed or otherwise produced upon such bottles, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, or the boxes used by him, her, it or them, may file in the office of the clerk of the county in which his, her, its or their principal places of business is situated, or if such person, persons, corporation or corporations, shall manufacture or bottle out of this State, then in any county in this State, and also in the office of the Secretary of State, a description of the name or names, marks or devices so used by him, her, it or them, respectively, and cause such description to be printed once in each week, for three weeks successively, in a newspaper published in the county in which said notice may have been filed as aforesaid.

3166. **Presumptive evidence of unlawful use.**—The use by any other person than the person or persons, corporation or corporations, whose device, name or mark shall be or shall have been upon the same without such written consent or purchase as aforesaid, of any such marked or distinguished bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg, a description of the name, mark or device, whereon shall have been filed and published, as herein provided, for the sale therein of soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, beer, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer, or

other beverages, or any article of merchandise, medicines, medicinal preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds, mixtures or preparations, or for the furnishing of such similar beverages to customers; or the buying, selling, using, disposing of or trafficking in any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs by any person other than said persons or corporations having a name, mark or device thereon of such owner without such written consent, or having by any junk dealer or dealers in second-hand articles, possession of any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, a description of the mark, names or devices whereon shall have been so filed and published as aforesaid, without such written consent shall, and is hereby declared to be presumptive evidence of the said unlawful use, purchase and traffic in of such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs.

3167. Search Warrant.—Whenever any person, persons or corporations mentioned in this chapter, or his, her, its or their agent shall make oath before any justice of the peace in the district where the offense is committed that he, she or it has reason to believe and does believe that any of his, her, its or their bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, a description of the names, marks or devices whereon has been so filed and published as aforesaid, are being unlawfully used or filled or had by any persons or corporation manufacturing or selling soda, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages or medicine, medicinal preparation, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, or that any junk dealer or dealers in second-hand articles, vendor of bottles, or other person or corporation has any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs in his, her, or its possession or secreted in any place, the said justice of the peace must thereupon issue a search warrant to discover and obtain the same, and shall also cause to be brought before him the person in whose possession such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs may be found, and shall then inquire into the circumstances of such possession, and if such justice of the peace upon trial and conviction had, finds that such person has been guilty of a violation of this chapter, he

must impose the punishment herein prescribed and he shall also award possession of the property taken upon such warrant to the owner thereof: Provided, That in any counties where criminal courts of record exist the said justice of the peace shall act only as a committing magistrate as in other cases in so far as trying the offender and imposing the said punishment are concerned.

3168. What is not sale of property.—The requiring, taking or accepting of any deposit, for any purpose, upon any bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg shall not be deemed or constitute a sale of such property, either optional or otherwise, in any proceedings under this chapter.

3169. Unlawful to counterfeit trade-mark.—Whenever any person or any association or union of working men has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use, and has filed as hereinafter provided any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other products of labor as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of working men, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement or knowingly to use, sell, offer for sale or in any other way, utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement.

3170. To file for record with Secretary of State.—Every such person, association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, a label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement as provided in the preceding Section may file the same for record in the office of the Secretary of State, by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimiles thereof, with said secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement shall be filed, the class

of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing or on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same, that no other person, firm, association, union or corporation has the right to use either in the identical form in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the facsimile or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct.

3171. Fee for filing.—There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of two dollars. Said secretary shall deliver to such persons, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form or advertisement so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which the secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall, in all suits and prosecutions hereunder, be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement. Said Secretary of State shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement heretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association.

3172. Courts to grant injunctions.—Every such person, association or union adopting or using a label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement as aforesaid may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and may award the complainant in any such suit damages resulting from any such manufacture, use, sale or display, as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay such person, association or union all profit derived from such wrongful manufacture, use,

display, or sale; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainants, to be destroyed.

3345. Unlawful use of bottles, boxes, etc., when label is registered.—No person or persons, corporation or corporations shall fill with soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, beer, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages or with medicine, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, any bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg, which has been marked or distinguished under the provisions of Section 3165 or deface, erase, obliterate, cover up or otherwise remove or conceal any such name, mark or device thereon, or to sell, buy, give, take or otherwise dispose of, or wantonly destroy, or traffic in the same without the written consent of, or unless the same shall have been purchased from the person or persons, corporation or corporations, whose mark or device shall be or shall have been in or upon the bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg so filled, trafficked in, used or handled as aforesaid. Any person or persons or corporation or corporations, offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished for the first offense by imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by a fine of fifty cents for each and every such bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg, so filled, sold, used, disposed of, bought or wantonly destroyed, or trafficked in, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for each subsequent offense by imprisonment not less than twenty days nor more than one year, or by fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg so filled, sold, used, disposed of, bought or wantonly destroyed, or trafficked in, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

3346. Presumptive evidence of unlawful use.—The use by any other person than the person or persons, corporation or corporations, whose device, name or mark shall be or shall have been upon the same without such written consent or purchase as aforesaid, of any such marked or distinguished

bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg, a description of the name, mark, or device, whereon shall have been filed and published, as herein provided, for the sale, therein of soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, ginger ale, milk, cream, beer, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer, or other beverages, or any article of merchandise, medicines, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds mixtures or preparations, or for the furnishing of such or similar beverages to customer, or the buying, selling using, disposing of or trafficking in any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, by any person other than said persons or corporations having a name, mark or device thereon of such owner without such written consent, or the having by any junk dealer or dealers in such hand articles possession of any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tin or kegs, a description of the marks, names or devices whereon shall have been so filed and published as aforesaid, without such written consent, shall, and is hereby declared to be presumptive evidence of the said unlawful use, purchase and traffic in of such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs.

3347. Counterfeiting or improperly using trade-marks.—Whoever counterfeits or imitates any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement; or knowingly sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement, which has been filed for record according to law, or knowingly purchases and keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly purchases with intent to sell or dispose of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

3361. (2481). Forging or counterfeiting private labels.—Whoever knowingly and willfully, forges or counterfeits or causes or procures to be forged or counterfeited upon any goods, wares or merchandise, the private label, stamps or trade-mark of any mechanic or manufacturer, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

3348. Using or displaying trade-mark.—Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement of any person, association or union, when legally filed for record, in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such person union or association, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

3349. Procuring the filing of labels, etc., by fraudulent representations.—Any person who shall, for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union procure the filing of any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement in the office of the Secretary of State, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damage sustained in consequence of such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS LAW

APPROVED JUNE 5, 1911

CHAPTER 6122—(No. 3)

AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 6541 (No. 121), APPROVED
JUNE 13, 1913

AN ACT to Prevent the Adulteration, Misbranding and Imitation of Food for Man or Beast, of Beverages, Candies or Condiments, of Medicines, Drugs, and Liquors, and the Manufacture and Sale Thereof in the State of Florida; Prescribing a Penalty for the Violation Thereof; Providing for the Inspection and Analysis of the Articles Described by the Florida State Department of Agriculture, Charging the State's Attorney with the Enforcement Hereof, and Providing Means Therefor; Providing for the Appointment of an additional State Chemist, or Expert Food Analyst, Two Food and Drug Inspectors, to appropriate the Necessary Funds to Enforce the Provisions of This Act, and for the General Expenses of the State Laboratory and Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department of the State of Florida, and to Repeal All Laws in Conflict with This Act.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, seal or keep, or offer for sale, or distribute, within the State of Florida any article of food, drugs, medicine or liquors which is adulterated or misbranded, or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substance within the meaning of this Act; and any of the persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall upon conviction thereof be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or shall be sentenced to not more than six months imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or sentenced to not more

Penalty for
violation.

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Procedure in
case of mis-
brandings or
adultera-
tions.

than one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. That the inspection, examination or chemical analysis of specimens of food and drugs shall be made by the State Chemist of Florida, or under his direction and supervision, for the purpose of determining whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, and if it shall appear from any such examination or analysis, that any such specimen is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, the State Chemist shall certify the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall cause the goods so certified as adulterated or misbranded, to be seized by the sheriff of the county in which they are found, and shall cause notice thereof to be given the party from whom such sample was obtained; and party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard before the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Attorney General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by them, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated by such party, then the Commissioner of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper state's attorney, county solicitor, or other proper prosecuting attorney, with the copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination or analysis, under the oath of such officer or analyst. That in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Attorney General that the violation of this Act is properly a subject of interstate commerce, or otherwise comes under the supervision and jurisdiction of the United States, then the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify the case to the United States District Attorney in whose district the violations may have been committed, but if it be under the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, then the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify the case to the state's attorney,

Jurisdiction.

Duty of
prosecuting
attorney.

county solicitor or other proper prosecuting attorney in the county where the offense occurred. It shall be the duty of the state's attorney, county solicitor or other proper prosecuting attorney to prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this Act as soon as he receives the evidence transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture. After the judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That the term "drug" as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia, National Formulary, for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals.

Definition of
the term
"drug."

The term "food" as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animal, whether simple, mixed or compound.

Definition of
the term
"food."

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of this Act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated—

In Case of Drugs: First—If when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of the investigation.

Adulterations
in case of
drugs.

Second—If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the Case of Confectionery: If it contains terra-alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow or other mineral substances, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor, or compound or narcotic drug.

In case of
confectionery.

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In case of
food.

In the Case of Food: First—If any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second—If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third—If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth—If it be mixed, colored or powdered, coated or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth—If it contains any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; Provided, that when in preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water or otherwise and directions for the removal of said preservative are printed on the covering of the package, the provisions of this Act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth—If the package, vessel or bottle containing it be of such composition, or carry any attachment made of such a composition or metal or alloy as will be acted upon in the ordinary course of use by the contents of the package, vessel or bottle in such a way as to produce an injurious, deleterious or poisonous compound.

Seventh—If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

Sec. 5. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design or device regarding such article or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or mis-

Application
of the term
"mis-
branded."

leading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded, as to the State, territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced. That for the purpose of this Act an article shall be deemed to be misbranded—

In Case of Drugs: First—If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the name of another article.

*In case of
drugs.*

Second—If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, choral hydrate or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein; Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to the filling of written prescriptions furnished by regular licensed, practicing physicians, and kept on file by druggists as required by law.

Third—If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any other ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

In the Case of Food: First—If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second—If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so; or is an imitation in package or label of another substance of a previously established name, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label in conspicuous letters of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol,

*In case of
food.*

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morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

Third—If in package form, the net contents of the package are not correctly stated in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, conspicuously, legibly and correctly, on the outside of the package. Provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted and tolerations established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of this Act.

Fourth—If the package containing it, or its label shall bear any statement, design or device which shall be false or misleading in any particular; Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring or flavoring only; and as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods, which contain no unwholesome added ingredients, to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this Act may require, to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

Sec. 6. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party residing in the State of Florida from whom he purchased such article to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this Act, designating it. Such guaranty to afford protection shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to the dealer and in such case the said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines or other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this Act.

Guaranty as
a protection
against
prosecution.

Disposition
of food or
drugs after
trial.

Sec. 7. If upon trial of any person convicted under this Act, it shall appear that any article of food, drug or liquor sold, kept or offered for sale by the person convicted is adulterated or misbranded, or is of a poisonous or deleterious character within the meaning of this Act, the same shall be seized and destroyed, or if not of a poisonous or deleterious character may be sold, or otherwise disposed of, by order of the court in such manner as the court may in order direct, which order shall guard against any further violations of this Act by such sale or other disposition. The proceeds from any sale so ordered, less expenses, shall be converted into the General Fund of the State Treasury.

Construction
of the terms
"person" or
"party."

Sec. 8. That the words "person" or "party" as used in this Act shall be construed to impart both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission or failure of any officer, agent or other person acting for or employed by the corporation, society, company or association, as well as that of the person.

Inspectors,
their appoint-
ment, duties,
powers,
salary, etc.

Sec. 9. That the Governor shall appoint four food, drug and fertilizer inspectors for the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida, two of said inspectors shall be appointed as soon as practicable; but the other two shall not be appointed until the expiration of the terms for which the two inspectors of the Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department now holding office were appointed, and said two inspectors shall until the expiration of their said terms perform the duties imposed by this Act upon the inspectors provided for in this Section.

Said food, drug and fertilizer inspectors of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture shall have authority and it shall be their duty under instructions from the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Chemist, to inspect foods and drugs and com-

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mercial stock food and commercial fertilizers, and other material subject to inspection, as now provided by law, throughout the State or any territory assigned to them, and to seize and attach all goods subject to inspection, as are visibly misbranded, palpably adulterated, or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of this Act, or that shall fail to bear the guaranteed analysis and inspection stamp provided by the commercial fertilizer and commercial stock feed laws, and place the same in the custody of the sheriff of the county wherein found, subject to the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture, sending samples of such goods to the State Chemist for examination or analysis. The Inspectors shall, under the directions of the Commissioner of Agriculture or the State Chemist, draw samples of food and drugs, commercial stock feed, commercial fertilizers, and other goods subject to inspection, offered for sale in the State or district assigned to them, and forward samples to the State Chemist for examination or analysis as provided by law. In the performance of their duties, inspectors shall have free access at all reasonable hours, to any store, warehouse, factory, packing-house, or railway depot, wherein commercial stock feed, or commercial fertilizers, foods or drugs are stored, manufactured or prepared for sale, for the purpose of examination or inspection and drawing samples of commercial fertilizers, food stuffs, food or drugs.

If such access be refused by the owner, agent or manager of such premises, the Inspector may apply for a search warrant which shall be obtained in the same manner as provided by law for the obtaining of search warrants in other cases. The refusal to admit an inspector to any of the above mentioned premises during reasonable hours, shall be construed as *prima facie* evidence of violation of this Act.

In calling for and taking samples of foods or drugs, the inspector shall tender to the owner or agent the market value of the sample.

Inspectors
shall have
access to
premises.

Refusal of
access
prima facie
evidence of
violation.

Each inspector of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars each, per annum, for traveling expenses while in the performance of his duties.

Detailed vouchers for such expenses shall be rendered by said inspector and paid only upon the approval of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Governor shall also appoint an Assistant State Chemist (a food and drug analyst), on the recommendation of the State Chemist. His salary shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Assistant
State
Chemist.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, by virtue of his office, shall at all times have the power of an inspector, and all expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of an inspector shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses of other inspectors.

The State Chemist and the Assistant State Chemist shall be ex-officio inspectors of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture; their annual traveling expenses shall be paid on detailed vouchers approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture and State Chemist.

Sec. 10. The expenditures of the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida for one year shall not exceed the sum fixed herein, to carry out the provisions of this Act, the commercial fertilizer law, the commercial stock feed law and the commercial cotton seed law, to-wit:

Expenditures
Chemical
Division.

Salary State Chemist.....	\$2,500.00
Salary Clerk Pure Food and Drugs, Stock Feed and Fertilizer Division	1,800.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist, Fertilizer Analyst...	1,800.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist, Food and Drug Analyst	1,800.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist, Stock Feed Analyst..	1,800.00
Salary Four Food, Drug and Fertilizer Inspectors, \$1,500.00 each	6,000.00
Traveling Expenses Four Inspectors, \$1,000.00 each..	4,000.00
Samples and Incidentals, Pure Food Department.....	1,000.00

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Chemicals and Apparatus, State Laboratory.....	1,000.00
Traveling Expenses State Chemist and Assistant....	1,000.00
Traveling Expenses Commissioner of Agriculture When Acting as Inspector	250.00
Salary Clerk and Stenographer in Pure Food and Drugs, Stock Feed and Fertilizer Division.....	1,200.00
Salary Clerk Chemical Division	900.00
Postage State Chemist	200.00
Janitor State Laboratory	250.00

The offices of "Inspectors of the Chemical Division of the Agricultural Department" are hereby abolished and the same are merged into the offices of Food and Drug, Stock Feed and Fertilizer Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida.

Legislature
shall appro-
priate.

(h)

Sec. 11. In order to enforce and carry out the provisions of this Act, the Commercial Fertilizer law, the Commercial Stock Feed law and the Commercial Cotton Seed Meal law, the sum of \$25,500.00, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be annually appropriated and set aside by the Legislature from the funds arising from the Inspection of Fertilizers and Stock Feed.

All fines, forfeitures, and other sums arising from the enforcement of this law shall be turned into the State Treasury for use of the General Revenue Fund.

The taking
of samples.

Sec. 12. That for analysis of foods and drugs shall be taken by the duly qualified and sworn Inspectors, or Chemist, who shall take samples of such articles as may be directed by the State Chemist, and in the manner prescribed below. Whenever practicable, samples of foods and drugs shall be taken in original unbroken packages; said packages shall be wrapped in paper and tied securely and sealed. That in cases where it is not practicable to send a sample for analysis in an original package, as, for instance, in case of syrups and other liquids in barrels, or flour in barrels, etc., the Inspector shall take a fair sample of the same in the presence of the seller, place it in a suitable receptacle, securely close, seal and forward the same to the State Chemist, and in every case where a sample is taken the person taking

such sample shall at the same time, in the presence of the person from whom the sample is taken, seal with paper seals or otherwise, another sample of the article taken, on which sample or on the seal placed thereon, shall be written the name of the person taking said samples, and the date when the same is taken, and the said sample shall be delivered back to the person from whom it is taken; samples of Fertilizer and Stock Feed shall be taken by the Inspectors as now provided by law. Provided, That any Health Officer, Sheriff or Citizen of the State, may submit fair samples of foods and drugs to the State Chemist for analysis, when drawn in the presence of two witnesses, in the manner prescribed in this Section; said witnesses to subscribe to and affix their seals to said packages, one to be delivered to the person from whom it is taken, the other to be transmitted to the State Chemist, who shall analyze the same and certify the results to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall return to the sender a copy of said certificate of analysis.

Health Officer, Sheriff or citizen may take samples.

In case any manufacturer or dealer shall appeal from the result of an analysis made by the State Chemist, or by an Assistant State Chemist under his direction and supervision, and shall demand another analysis, the duplicate sample sealed and delivered to the person from whom the same was taken as provided in this Section, shall be sent for analysis to some reputable chemist, upon whom the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Chemist and the person demanding the analysis shall agree.

In case of Appeal from the results of any analysis.

The certificate of analysis of the State Chemist, or his Assistant, when properly verified by the affidavit of the State Chemist, or his Assistant, shall be prima facie evidence in any court of law or equity in this State.

Certificate of chemist as evidence.

All chemical determinations or analyses made by the State Chemist, or the Assistant State Chemist, or by chemists employed in case of appeal, shall be made according to the methods adopted by the Association of

Methods of analysis.

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Standards
of purity.Definition
of lard.Mixed
edible fat.Edible
cotton seed
oil.White
cotton seed
oil.Winter
cotton seed
oil.Duty of State
Chemist.

Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, or those of the United States Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

Sec. 13. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Chemist to fix standards of purity for food products where the same are not fixed by this Act, in accordance with those promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, as adopted by the Board of Food and Drug Inspectors of the United States Agricultural Department, when such standards have been published, and when not published the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Chemist shall fix such standards; provided, that the standards for lard, mixed edible fats and cotton seed oils, are hereby defined as follows: Lard is hereby defined to be the fat of freshly slaughtered swine. It must not be from a diseased animal or any portion of an animal unfit for food, or contain less than ninety-nine per cent of pure fat. A mixed edible fat is defined to be a mixture that contains not less than ninety-nine per cent of sweet mixed fat, and may consist of a mixture of refined cotton seed oil or other edible vegetable oils with sweet beef fat or other edible animal fat, and must be sold under a registered or proprietary brand and properly labeled with a distinctive trade-mark or name, bearing the name of the manufacturer. Edible cotton seed oil is hereby defined as refined cotton seed oil, free from disagreeable taste or odors. White cotton seed oil for edible purposes is cotton seed oil which has been refined in such a manner as to be nearly odorless, colorless and flavorless. Winter cotton seed oils for edible purposes are those from which a portion of the sterine has been removed. They may be either white or yellow. Whenever the State Chemist may find by examination, or analysis, that adulterated, misbranded or imitation drugs, liquor or food products have been manufactured for sale or put on sale in this State, he shall forthwith furnish a certificate to that effect to the Commissioner

of Agriculture, who shall transmit the same to the proper prosecuting officer in the county where the said adulterated, misbranded or imitation drugs, liquor or food product was found, and shall cause the goods so adulterated or misbranded to be seized by the sheriff of the county in which such goods are found. It shall be the duty of said prosecuting officer to prosecute all persons violating any provisions of this Act as soon as he receives the evidence transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Prosecuting
officer.

Sec. 14. That the State Chemist shall make an annual report to the Governor on work done in execution of this Act, which report may be included in that now made on commercial fertilizers and published therewith.

Annual
report.

The actual expenses of the State Chemist, or one Assistant State Chemist, in attendance upon the annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, or when officially representing the Department of Agriculture by order of the Commissioner, shall be paid from the funds appropriated from the traveling expenses of the State Chemist.

Expenses in
attendance
upon Con-
vention of
Chemists.

Sec. 15. That the definitions and standards of foods and drugs prescribed by the Act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, entitled "An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines or liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," and amendments thereto, be, and the same are hereby adopted and declared to be the definitions and standards of foods under the terms and meaning of this Act, and that no article of food shall be deemed to be adulterated under the terms of this Act other than those defined and found to be adulterated, poisonous, deleterious or detriment to health under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of Congress, approved June 30, 1906, and amendments thereto. That the Commissioner of Agriculture, with the advice of the State Chemist, shall establish such rules and regu-

Definitions
and
standards.

Rules and
regulations.

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Construction
of Act.

lations as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; in conformity with the rules and regulations formulated by the United States Department of Agriculture, by authority of the National Food and Drugs Act of June thirtieth, nineteen and six, and amendment thereto.

Sec. 16. It is especially provided that this Act shall in no wise repeal the general provisions of Chapter 4893, Acts of 1901, as amended by Chapter 5660, Acts of 1907, the "Commercial Fertilizer Law," nor the general provisions of Chapter 5452, Acts of 1905, as amended by Chapter 5661, Acts of 1907, the "Commercial Feeding Stuff Law," nor the general provisions of Chapter 5955, Acts of 1909, the "Cotton Seed Meal Law," except as provided in express terms herein.

Sec. 17. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. This Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor.

Approved June 13, 1913.

SENATE BILL NO. 98-x

AN ACT To Impose Special License Tax Upon the Business Conducted by Itinerant Merchants in the State of Florida and providing for the Collection of Such Tax and the Enforcement of the Same.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That the term "Itinerant Merchant" shall be construed to mean any person who engages in this State in a seasonal business during certain seasons of the year only, of selling or offering for sale goods, wares or merchandise, but shall not apply to merchants having a permanent place of business in this State throughout the year who engage in business therein only for a portion of the year.

The term "Place of Business" as used in this Act shall include all stores and shops of every kind and description, wherein there shall be kept for sale, or to be offered for sale any goods, wares or merchandise or other subjects of bargain whatsoever of portable character.

The term "Person" as used in this Act shall be construed and held to mean any individual, association, partnership, corporation or business operated under a declaration of Trust in this State.

Section 2. Every person who engages in the business of an itinerant merchant in the State of Florida shall, before engaging in such business, apply for and obtain a license therefor from the State Comptroller, and there shall be and is hereby imposed the following license taxes for the privilege of engaging in the business of itinerant merchant in this State, which license tax shall be collected by the Comptroller of the State of Florida, through the several Tax Collectors of the State in the following amounts, based upon the amount of stock employed in the conduct of the business operated.

SCHEDULE OF LICENSE TAXES

Stocks up to \$100 to \$500, License Fee . . . \$	50.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$500 to \$1,000, License Fee .	100.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$1,000 to \$2,500, License Fee	200.00 Annually

Stocks up to \$2,500 to \$5,000, License Fee	350.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$5,000 to \$10,000, License Fee	500.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$10,000 to \$20,000, License Fee	750.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$20,000 to \$50,000, License Fee	1,000.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$50,000 to \$100,000, License Fee	1,500.00 Annually
Stocks up to \$100,000 to \$200,000, License Fee	2,000.00 Annually

Section 3. Every licensee shall keep conspicuously posted and displayed in the place of business at all times the license which shall have been issued to him under this Act, and any failure to keep so conspicuously posted and displayed any such license shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

Section 4. The Comptroller of the State of Florida shall have power to inquire into and determine as a question of fact whether or not any particular person is engaged in the business of itinerant merchant in this State and subject to the provisions of this Act and all determinations so made by the Comptroller shall be prima facie evidence of the legality, regularity and validity of the findings made and shall be accepted as such in all the courts of the State of Florida.

Section 5. The Comptroller of the State of Florida shall prescribe and submit to the several Tax Collectors of the State suitable blank forms upon which application for the foregoing license shall be made, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, acting through the several County Tax Collectors, or acting directly from his office at the State Capitol to issue such license when regularly applied for and when accompanied by the fees hereinbefore fixed and required to be paid, which fees shall be promptly paid into the State Treasury, and placed to the credit of the General Revenue Fund of the State of Florida to become a part thereof, after deduction of all costs of administration of this Act, including clerical aid, postage, costs and expenses of collection, investigations and litigation, as well as refunds, if any, as the Comptroller may determine should be made on account of moneys

erroneously collected under this Act, and there is hereby annually appropriated out of all moneys collected under this Act the amounts necessary to pay said costs of administration, including said refunds, as hereinbefore mentioned, all of which shall be payable by warrant drawn by the Comptroller upon the State Treasury, and paid in like manner as other State warrants are paid.

Section 6. The payment of an itinerant merchant's license under this Act shall operate as an exemption of the person paying the same from any other license imposed upon merchants by the laws of this State, except that counties shall be permitted to levy not exceeding Fifty Percent of the amount hereinbefore provided to be paid to the State, which amount shall be and constitute when levied a county license tax upon said business and shall be issued as other county licenses are now issued according to law.

Section 7. Any person who shall engage in the business of itinerant merchant without having applied for and obtained the license provided for by this Act, and paid the fees required by this Act and who shall fraudulently obtain any license under this Act for a different fee than that which should have been lawfully and justly exacted from him in accordance with this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine not exceeding Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding Twelve Months. The amount of license tax shall be collectable by the Comptroller under like process as the Comptroller is authorized by law to collect unpaid taxes against defaulting railroad companies, after said Comptroller shall have assessed the amount of said license tax against the person liable for same.

Section 8. All laws or parts of law in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 9. This Act shall take effect October 1, A. D. 1929.

Approved June 29, A. D. 1929.

**CHAPTER 10149 AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 11998,
ACTS OF 1927**

AN ACT to Provide for the Bureau of Inspection in the Department of Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida; to provide for the Employment of and to Prescribe the Duties of Supervisor of Inspectors in Such Bureau; to Provide for the Appointment, the Dispensing With and for the Salary and Expenses of Inspectors and other Employees in the Bureau Hereby Created; to Abolish the Offices of "Oil Inspectors," "Food, Drug and Fertilizer Inspectors for the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture" and "Citrus Fruit Inspectors"; to Prescribe the Duties of Inspectors Provided for in this Act; to Provide for the Disposition of Funds Arising from the Several Objects of Inspection, and Prescribing Certain Duties of the State Chemist and Assistant State Chemist.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

"Section 1. There is hereby created in the Department of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida the Bureau of Inspection. The Bureau of Inspection created by this Act shall be under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Florida. The Commissioner of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a Supervisor of Inspectors whose salary shall be Thirty-six Hundred (\$3,600.00) Dollars per year, and whose duty it shall be to receive all reports from the Inspectors; to direct the Inspectors in the performance of their duties under instructions of the Commissioner of Agriculture; to receive all remittances of any nature and kind from the Inspectors and to keep an accurate account thereof; to properly dispose of the funds coming into his hand, and to perform any and all duties in connection with the Bureau of Inspection, which he may be required by the Commissioner of Agriculture to perform. Said Supervisor of Inspectors is hereby vested with all power and authority and with each and every obligation and restriction which are vested in other police officers."

"Sec. 2. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint Inspectors for the Bureau of Inspection as provided by law as the same may be recommended in writing by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Inspectors appointed by the Governor under the provisions of this Act shall each hold such office until such time as the Governor may deem proper to discontinue the services of such Inspector, or until such time as the Commissioner of Agriculture may advise the Governor either that the services of such Inspector are not satisfactory or that the services of such Inspector are no longer required by the Bureau of Inspection. Commissions issued to such Inspectors shall run from the date thereof during the pleasure of the Governor not exceeding the term of four years, and the Governor is hereby expressly authorized to terminate the appointment of any Inspector at any time when in his judgment the best interests of the State will be subserved by discontinuing the services of such Inspector. Each Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act shall receive a salary of Twenty-four Hundred (\$2,400.00) Dollars per annum, payable monthly in the same manner as other state officials, and shall be reimbursed for his expenses incurred while on official business, including railroad fare, hotel bills, telegrams, food and lodging and other expenses necessary and incident to the performance of his duties, not exceeding the sum of Twenty-four Hundred (\$2,400.00) Dollars per annum and shall be allowed the sum of Ten Cents per mile for use of automobile while traveling upon official business, such bills for expense to be audited by the Supervising Inspector and approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Should any Inspector fail to expend the monthly proportionate allowance for expenses, the balance may be used when necessary in any subsequent month. Each Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act is hereby vested with all power and authority and with each and every obligation and restriction which are vested in other police officers. It shall be the duty of each of the Inspectors appointed under the provisions of this Act, when directed by the Commissioner of Agriculture so to do, to perform any or all of those duties which have heretofore been performed

by Oil Inspectors, by Food, Drug and Fertilizer Inspectors for the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, and by Citrus Fruit Inspectors, and each of said Inspectors appointed under the provisions of this Act, is hereby vested with all power and authority and with each and every obligation and restriction which was heretofore applied to or vested in Oil Inspectors, Food, Drug and Fertilizer Inspectors for the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture and Citrus Fruit Inspectors."

Sec. 3. All funds arising from fees authorized by law for Oil Inspection, Food, Drug and Fertilizer Inspection, and Citrus Fruit Inspection from and after the passage of this Act shall be paid into the General Inspection Fund, which said Fund is hereby created in the office of State Treasurer, and the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act, together with any other expense incident to carrying out the provisions of law in connection with such inspections shall be paid from such fund upon warrant drawn by the Comptroller, which warrants shall be issued upon vouchers approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Should any balance remain in such fund on the first day of January of each year after paying all of said expenses, then such balance shall be pro-rated between the sources from which it was derived in proportion to the total amount derived from each source, and when so pro-rated shall be transferred and disposed of in the manner in which such funds remaining after the payment of expenses are by law directed to be disposed of, and in case there are no other statutory provisions for the disposition of such funds, then such balance shall be transferred to the General Fund of the State of Florida.

Sec. 4. The State Chemist and Assistant State Chemist of the State of Florida shall retain all power and authority heretofore vested in them in regard to inspections in any wise affected by the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. The offices of Oil Inspectors, of Food, Drug and Fertilizer Inspectors for the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, and of Citrus Fruit Inspectors, are hereby abolished, and the Inspectors provided for in this Act shall

be and act in the stead and in the lieu of all such former Inspectors.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.
Approved June 11, 1925.

Amendments approved May 27, 1927.

CHAPTER 10029—(No. 7)

AN ACT to Provide for Advertising the Resources and Possibilities of the State of Florida through the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Agriculture.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA;

Section 1. That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall collect information concerning the varied resources and possibilities of the entire State, relating to every phase of development, publish and distribute said information and otherwise advertise the State through the Bureau of Immigration, for the purpose of attracting desirable immigrants and drawing investors to the industries of the State.

Sec. 2. That the Commissioner of Agriculture shall employ a statistician and advertising editor, prescribe his duties, and fix his salary; he shall employ such other assistants and office help as the duties herein prescribed may require, all employees under this Act shall be paid in like manner as other employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 3. The traveling and contingent expenses of the Bureau shall not exceed Five Thousand (\$5,000) Dollars per annum.

Sec. 4. The sum of Fifty Thousand (\$50,000) Dollars annually or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.
Approved May 26, 1925.

CHAPTER 11833—(No. 26)

AN ACT to Amend Section 4 of Chapter 10029, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1925, entitled "An Act to Provide for

Advertising the Resources and Possibilities of the State of Florida through the Bureau of Immigration in the Department of Agriculture."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA:

Section 1. That Section 4 of Chapter 10029, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1925, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. That the sum of Seventy-five Thousand (\$75,000) Dollars annually or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated from the General Inspection Fund, not otherwise expended, created by Chapter 10149, Acts of 1925, to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That this Act shall take effect upon its becoming a law.

Approved June 6, 1927.

**WARN PRODUCE DEALERS THEY MUST HAVE
LICENSES BEFORE DECEMBER 10, 1930.**

All commission merchants, dealers, or brokers in fresh fruits and vegetables in interstate trade must procure Federal licenses from the U. S. Department of Agriculture by December 10, or be subject to a fine of not to exceed \$500 plus \$25 for each day they operate without licenses. These penalties are prescribed by the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930. Cooperative associations which market the products of their members either direct or through agents or distributors also must take out licenses.

Approximately 30,000 produce dealers in the United States are subject to the provisions of this law. Applications for licenses should be filed at once in order to insure licensing by December 10. Applications may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Federal department announced the provisions of the

licensing law several months ago and urged members of the produce trade to procure licenses before the date set by Congress, December 10. Nevertheless, only a few thousand applications have been received to date. Government officials declare that they are without power to extend the date of issuance of licenses, and that they will be compelled to carry out the penalty provisions after December 10.

Farmers who sell only produce which they raise are exempt from the law. Any person buying produce solely for sale at retail, not to exceed twenty carloads in any calendar year, also is exempt.

[PUBLIC—No. 325—71ST CONGRESS]

[S. 108]

An Act To suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when used in this Act—

(1). The term "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations;

(2). The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture;

(3). The term "interstate or foreign commerce" means commerce between any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or between points within the same State or Territory, or the District of Columbia but through any place outside thereof; or within the District of Columbia;

(4). The term "perishable agricultural commodity" means any of the following, whether or not frozen or packed in ice: Fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of every kind and character;

(5). The term "commission merchant" means any person engaged in the business of receiving in interstate or foreign commerce any perishable agricultural commodity for sale, on commission, or for or on behalf of another;

(6). The term "dealer" means any person engaged in the business of buying or selling in carloads any perishable agricultural commodity in interstate or foreign commerce, except that (A) no producer shall be considered as a "dealer" in respect of sales of any such commodity of his own raising; and (B) no person buying any such commodity solely for sale at retail shall be considered as a "dealer" in respect of any such commodity in any calendar year until his purchases of such commodity in carloads in such year are in excess of twenty. Any person not considered as a "dealer" under clauses (A) and (B) may elect to secure a license under the provisions of section 3, and in such case and while the license is in effect such person shall be considered as a "dealer". As used in this paragraph, the term "in carloads" includes corresponding wholesale or jobbing quantities as defined for any such commodity by the Secretary;

(7). The term "broker" means any person engaged in the business of negotiating sales and purchases of any perishable agricultural commodity in interstate or foreign commerce for or on behalf of the vendor or the purchaser, respectively;

(8). A transaction in respect of any perishable agricultural commodity shall be considered in interstate or foreign commerce if such commodity is part of that current of commerce usual in the trade in that commodity whereby such commodity and/or the products of such commodity are sent from one State with the expectation that they will end their transit, after purchase, in another, including, in addition to cases within the above general description, all cases where sale is either for shipment to another State, or for processing within the State and the shipment outside the State of the products resulting from such processing. Commodities normally in such current of commerce shall not be considered out of such commerce through resort being had to any means or device intended to remove transactions in respect thereto from the provisions of this Act.

UNFAIR CONDUCT

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful in or in connection with any transaction in interstate or foreign commerce—

(1) For any commission merchant or broker to make any fraudulent charge in respect of any perishable agricultural commodity received in interstate or foreign commerce;

(2) For any dealer to reject or fail to deliver in accordance with the terms of the contract without reasonable cause any perishable agricultural commodity bought or sold or contracted to be bought or sold in interstate or foreign commerce by such dealer;

(3) For any commission merchant to discard, dump, or destroy without reasonable cause any perishable agricultural commodity received by such commission merchant in interstate or foreign commerce;

(4) For any commission merchant, dealer, or broker to make, for a fraudulent purpose, any false or misleading statement concerning the condition, quality, quantity, or disposition of, or the condition of the market for, any perishable agricultural commodity which is received in interstate or foreign commerce by such commission merchant, or bought or sold or contracted to be bought or sold in such commerce by such dealer; or the purchase or sale of which in such commerce is negotiated by such broker; or to fail or refuse truly and correctly to account promptly in respect of any such transaction in any such commodity to the person with whom such transaction is had;

(5) For any commission merchant, dealer, or broker, for a fraudulent purpose, to represent by word, act, or deed that any perishable agricultural commodity received in interstate or foreign commerce was produced in a State or in a country other than the State or the country in which such commodity was actually produced;

(6) For any commission merchant, dealer, or broker, for a fraudulent purpose, to remove, alter, or tamper with any card, stencil, stamp, tag, or other notice, placed upon any container or railroad car containing any perishable agricultural commodity, if such card, stencil, stamp, tag, or other notice contains a certificate under authority of any Federal or State inspector as to the grade or quality of the commodity contained in such container or railroad car or the State or country in which such commodity was produced.

LICENSES

SEC. 3. (a) After the expiration of six months after the approval of this Act no person shall at any time carry on the business of a commission merchant, dealer, or broker without a license valid and effective at such time. Any person who violates any provision of this subdivision shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$500 for each such offense and not more than \$25 for each day it continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil suit brought by the United States.

(b) Any person desiring any such license shall make application to the Secretary. The Secretary may by regulation prescribe the information to be contained in such application. Upon the filing of the application, and annually thereafter, the applicant shall pay a fee of \$10.

SEC. 4. (a) Whenever an applicant has paid the prescribed fee the Secretary, except as provided in subdivision (b) of this section, shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall entitle the licensee to do business as a commission merchant and/or dealer and/or broker unless and until it is suspended or revoked by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act, but said license shall automatically terminate unless the annual fee is paid within thirty days after notice has been mailed that payment is due.

(b) The Secretary shall refuse to issue a license to an applicant if after notice and hearing he finds (1) that the applicant has previously been responsible in whole or in part for any violation of the provisions of section 2 for which a license of the applicant, or the license of any partnership, association, or corporation in which the applicant held any office or, in the case of a partnership, had any share or interest, was revoked, or (2) in case the applicant is a partnership, association, or corporation, that any individual holding any office or, in the case of a partnership, having any interest or share in the applicant, had previously been responsible in whole or in part for any violation of the provisions of section 2 for which the license of such individual, or of any partnership, association, or corporation in which such person held any office, or, in the case of a partnership, had any share or

interest, was revoked. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Secretary, in the case of such applicant, may issue a license if the applicant furnishes a bond or other satisfactory assurance that his business will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, but such license shall not be issued before the expiration of one year from the date of such revocation.

LIABILITY TO PERSON DAMAGED

SEC. 5. (a) If any commission merchant, dealer, or broker violates any provision of paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section 2 he shall be liable to the person or persons injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of such violation.

(b) Such liability may be enforced either (1) by complaint to the Secretary as hereinafter provided, or (2) by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction; but this section shall not in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, and the provisions of this Act are in addition to such remedies.

COMPLAINT AND INVESTIGATION

SEC. 6. (a) Any person complaining of any violation of any provision of section 2 by any commission merchant, dealer, or broker may, at any time within nine months after the cause of action accrues, apply to the Secretary by petition, which shall briefly state the facts, whereupon, if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the facts therein contained warrant such action, a copy of the complaint thus made shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the commission merchant, dealer, or broker, who shall be called upon to satisfy the complaint, or to answer it in writing, within a reasonable time to be prescribed by the Secretary.

(b) Any officer or agency of any State or Territory having jurisdiction over commission merchants, dealers, or brokers in such State or Territory and any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or any interested person, may file, in accordance with rules and regulations of the Secretary a complaint of any violation of any provision of section 2 by any commission merchant, dealer, or broker, and

may request an investigation of such complaint by the Secretary.

(c) If there appear to be, in the opinion of the Secretary, any reasonable grounds for investigating any complaint made under this section, the Secretary shall investigate such complaint and may, if in his opinion the facts warrant such action, have said complaint served by registered mail or otherwise on the person concerned and afford such person an opportunity for a hearing thereon before a duly authorized examiner of the Secretary in any place in which the said person is engaged in business.

(d) After an opportunity for a hearing on a complaint the Secretary shall determine whether or not the commission merchant, dealer, or broker has violated any provision of section 2.

(e) In case complaint is made by a nonresident of the United States before any action is taken thereon, that the complainant shall be required to furnish a bond of double the amount of the claim, the bond to be conditioned upon the payment of costs, including attorney's fees of respondents, in case of failure to sustain the case.

REPARATION ORDER

SEC. 7. (a) If after a hearing on a complaint made by any person under section 6 the Secretary determines that the commission merchant, dealer, or broker has violated any provision of paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of section 2, he shall, unless the offender has already made reparation to the person complaining, determine the amount of damage, if any, to which such person is entitled as a result of such violation and shall make an order directing the offender to pay to such person complaining such amount on or before the date fixed in the order.

(b) If any commission merchant, dealer, or broker does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit in such order, the complainant, or any person for whose benefit such order was made, may within one year of the date of the order file in the district court of the United States for the district in which he resides or in which is located the principal place of business of the commission

merchant, dealer, or broker, or in any State court having general jurisdiction of the parties, a petition setting forth briefly the causes for which he claims damages and the order of the Secretary in the premises. Such suit in the district court shall proceed in all respects like other civil suits for damages except that the findings and orders of the Secretary shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and the petitioner shall not be liable for costs in the district court nor for costs at any subsequent state of the proceedings unless they accrue upon his appeal. If the petitioner finally prevails, he shall be allowed a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSE

SEC. 8. Whenever the Secretary determines, as provided in section 6, that any commission merchant, dealer, or broker has violated any of the provisions of section 2, he may publish the facts and circumstances of such violation and/or, by order, suspend the license of such offender for a period not to exceed ninety days, except that, if the violation is a flagrant or repeated violation of such provisions, the Secretary may, by order, revoke the license of the offender.

ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS

SEC. 9. Every commission merchant, dealer, and broker shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda as fully and correctly disclose all transactions involved in his business, including the true ownership of such business by stockholding or otherwise. If such accounts, records, and memoranda are not so kept, the Secretary may publish the facts and circumstances and/or, by order, suspend the license of the offender for a period not to exceed ninety days.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND FINALITY OF ORDER

SEC. 10. Any order of the Secretary under this Act other than an order for the payment of money shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than ten days, as is prescribed in the order, and shall continue in force until his further order, or for a specified period of time, accordingly as it is prescribed in the order, unless such order is suspended, modified, or set aside by the Secretary or is suspended, modi-

fied, or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. Any such order of the Secretary, if regularly made, shall be final, unless before the date prescribed for its taking effect application is made to a court of competent jurisdiction by the commission merchant, dealer, or broker against whom such order is directed to have such order set aside or its enforcement, operation, or execution suspended or restrained.

INJUNCTIONS

SEC. 11. For the purposes of this Act the provisions of all laws relating to the suspending or restraining of the enforcement, operation, or execution, or the setting aside in whole or in part, of the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission are made applicable to orders of the Secretary under this Act and to any person subject to the provisions of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 12. The Secretary may report any violation of this Act for which a civil penalty is provided to the Attorney General of the United States, who shall cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay. The costs and expenses of such proceedings shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

SEC. 13. (a) In the investigation of complaints under this Act, the Secretary or his duly authorized agents shall have the right to inspect such accounts, records, and memoranda of any commission merchant, dealer, or broker as may be material for the determination of any such complaint. If any such commission merchant, dealer, or broker refuses to permit such inspection, the Secretary may publish the facts and circumstances and/or, by order, suspend the license of the offender until permission to make such inspection is given.

(b) The Secretary, or any officer or employee designated by him for such purpose, may hold hearings, sign and issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such accounts, records,

and memoranda as may be material for the determination of any complaint under this Act.

(c) In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the Secretary or any of his examiners may invoke the aid of any court of the United States in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of accounts, records, and memoranda. Any district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which any hearing is carried on may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, issue an order requiring the person to appear before the Secretary or his examiner or to produce accounts, records, and memoranda if so ordered, or to give evidence touching any matter pertinent to any complaint; and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(d) The Secretary may order testimony to be taken by deposition in any proceeding or investigation or incident to any complaint pending under this Act at any stage thereof. Such depositions may be taken before any person designated by the Secretary and having power to administer oaths. Such testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction and shall then be subscribed by the deponent. Any person may be compelled to appear and depose and to produce accounts, records, and memoranda in the same manner as witnesses may be compelled to appear and testify and produce accounts, records, and memoranda before the Secretary or any of his examiners.

(e) Witnesses summoned before the Secretary or any officer or employee designated by him shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the person taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like service in the courts of the United States.

(f) No person shall be excused from attending, testifying, answering any lawful inquiry, or deposing, or from producing any documentary evidence, before the Secretary or any officer or employee designated by him, in obedience to the

subpoena of the Secretary or any such officer or employee, in any cause or proceeding, based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this Act, or upon the taking of any deposition herein provided for, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, concerning which he is compelled under oath so to testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the Secretary or any officer or employee designated by him, in obedience to the subpoena of the Secretary, or any such officer or employee, or upon the taking of any such deposition, or in any such cause or proceeding: *Provided*, That no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

SEC. 14. The Secretary is hereby authorized, independently and in cooperation with other branches of the Government, State, or municipal agencies, and/or any person, whether operating in one or more jurisdictions, to employ and/or license inspectors to inspect and certify, without regard to the filing of a complaint under this Act, to any interested person the class, quality, and/or condition of any lot of any perishable agricultural commodity when offered for interstate or foreign shipment or when received at places where the Secretary shall find it practicable to provide such service, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, including the payment of such fees and expenses as will be reasonable and as nearly as may be to cover the cost for the service rendered: *Provided*, That fees for inspections made by a licensed inspector, less the percentage thereof which he is allowed by the terms of his contract of employment with the Secretary as compensation for his services, shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; and fees for inspections made by an inspector acting under a cooperative agreement with a State, municipality, or other person shall be disposed of in accordance with the terms of such agreement: *Provided further*, That expenses

for travel and subsistence incurred by inspectors shall be paid by the applicant for inspection to the disbursing clerk of the United States Department of Agriculture to be credited to the appropriation for carrying out the purposes of this Act: *And provided further*, That certificates issued by such inspectors shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

SEC. 15. The Secretary may make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person; and shall have the power to appoint, remove, and fix the compensation of such officers and employees not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, binding, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, publications, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses, including reporting services, as shall be necessary to the administration of this Act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and as may be appropriated for by Congress; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. This Act shall not abrogate nor nullify any other statute, whether State or Federal, dealing with the same subjects as this Act; but it is intended that all such statutes shall remain in full force and effect except in so far only as they are inconsistent herewith or repugnant hereto.

SEC. 16. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any agent, officer, or other person acting for or employed by any commission merchant, dealer, or broker, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such commission merchant, dealer, or broker as that of such agent, officer, or other person.

SEPARABILITY

SEC. 17. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and of the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 18. This Act may be cited as the "Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930."

Approved, June 10, 1930.

[PUBLIC—No. 146—67TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 2373.]

An Act To authorize association of producers of agricultural products.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: *Provided, however,* That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers, and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. That no member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or,

Second. That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum.

And in any case to the following:

Third. That the association shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

SEC. 2. That if the Secretary of Agriculture shall have

reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, reduced to writing, and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the Secretary of Agriculture shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby, he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. On the request of such association or if such association fails or neglects for thirty days to obey such order, the Secretary of Agriculture shall file in the district court in the judicial district in which such association has its principal place of business a certified copy of the order and of all the records in the proceeding, together with a petition asking that the order be enforced, and shall give notice to the Attorney General and to said association of such filing. Such district court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to enter a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside said order, or enter such other decree as the court may deem equitable, and may make rules as to pleadings and proceedings to be had in considering such order. The place of trial may, for cause or by consent of parties, be changed as in other causes.

The facts found by the Secretary of Agriculture and recited or set forth in said order shall be prima facie evidence

of such facts, but either party may adduce additional evidence. The Department of Justice shall have charge of the enforcement of such order. After the order is so filed in such district court and while pending for review therein the court may issue a temporary writ of injunction forbidding such association from violating such order or any part thereof. The court may, upon conclusion of its hearing, enforce its decree by a permanent injunction or other appropriate remedy. Service of such complaint and of all notices may be made upon such association by service upon any officer or agent thereof engaged in carrying on its business, or on any attorney authorized to appear in such proceeding for such association, and such service shall be binding upon such association, the officers, and members thereof.

Approved, February 18, 1922.

[PUBLIC—No. 10—71ST CONGRESS]

[H. R. 1]

An Act To establish a Federal Farm Board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. (a) That it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

(1) by minimizing speculation.

(2) by preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.

(3) by encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing and by promoting the

establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations and other agencies.

(4) by aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this Act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

(c) The Federal Farm Board shall execute the powers vested in it by this Act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

SEC. 2. A Federal Farm Board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture, ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, one at the end of the fifth year, and one at the end of the sixth year after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was ap-

pointed, shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman who shall act as chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

ADVISORY COMMODITY COMMITTEES

SEC. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this Act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this Act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this Act.

(b) The board shall invite the cooperative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the coopera-

tive associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding \$20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the Executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the "Cotton Advisory Committee."

(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this Act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

GENERAL POWERS OF BOARD

SEC. 4. The board—

(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.

(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this Act and any other matter relating to

the better effectuation of the policy declared in section 1, including recommendations for legislation.

(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this Act.

(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.

(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.

(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

SPECIAL POWERS OF BOARD

SEC. 5. The board is authorized and directed—

(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of cooperative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.

(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective cooperative associations.

(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply, and demand, at home and abroad.

(4) to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of

developing by-products of and new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

REVOLVING FUND

SEC. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this Act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this Act.

LOANS TO COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

SEC. 7. (a) Upon application by any cooperative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—

(1) the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;

(2) the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;

(3) the formation of clearing house associations;

(4) extending membership of the cooperative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of cooperative marketing of that commodity; and

(5) enabling the cooperative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

(b) No loan shall be made to any cooperative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the cooperative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per centum of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.

(2) No loan for the purchase or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.

(3) No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of twenty years.

MISCELLANEOUS LOAN PROVISIONS

SEC. 8. (a) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917 (except postal-savings bonds), and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: *Provided*, That in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per centum per annum on the unpaid principal.

(b) Payments of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.

(c) Loans to any cooperative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this Act and upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.

(d) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its judgment the agreement is likely to increase

unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.

STABILIZATION CORPORATIONS

SEC. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—

(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and

(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and

(3) The board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by cooperative associations handling the commodity; and

(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters, shall permit cooperative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.

(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.

(c) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the re-

volving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per centum of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation. No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits for the year the corporation shall repay any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if all such loans and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity or its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.

(d) Upon request of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to enable the corporation to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting, carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. Any amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the

prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.

(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.

(f) No loan shall be made to any stabilization corporation unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATIONS

SEC. 10. Upon application of any cooperative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimize waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, and for the termination of the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member cooperative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of, the commodity, as well as cooperative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association: *Provided*, That the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of pro-

ducers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.

PRICE INSURANCE

SEC. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of cooperative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the cooperative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members thereof. Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity, and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance. The agreements shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.

ADMINISTRATIVE APPROPRIATION

SEC. 12. For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this Act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1930, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and ad-

vances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.

AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

SEC. 13. (a) The board shall, in cooperation with any governmental establishment in the Executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the services and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.

(b) The President may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a governmental establishment.

(c) The board may cooperate with any State or Territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.

(d) The board shall, through the Secretary of Agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(e) The President is authorized, by Executive order, to transfer to or retransfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of (1) any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the Executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities, (2) its functions pertaining to such work or services, and (3) the records, property, including office equipment, personnel, and unexpended balances of appropriation, pertaining to such work or services.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BOARD

SEC. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any

loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting Office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe. Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as the Comptroller General deems advisable.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 15. (a) As used in this Act, the term "cooperative association" means any association qualified under the Act entitled "An Act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into cooperative associations so extensively as to render such cooperative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available under this Act to cooperative associations, shall also be available to other associations and corporations producer-owned and producer-controlled and organized for and actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer-owned and producer-controlled unless owned and controlled by cooperative associations as above defined and/or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction there-

of be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any cooperative association, stabilization corporation, clearing house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(d) That the inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other such publication hereafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

(e) If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereto to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities, and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

(f) This Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Marketing Act."

Approved, June 15, 1929.

RESOLUTIONS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES AND DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, OCTOBER 20-21-22, 1930

Crop Report Releases

That we heartily endorse the present system and methods used by the United States Department in issuing its monthly crop report releases.

Federal Farm Board

That we pledge to the Federal Farm Board our wholehearted cooperation in furthering its efforts to advance the interests of agriculture.

Quarantines

Resolved, That there be established a special committee of three members to consider generally the matter of quarantines and to report from time to time their conclusions and recommendations.

Milk Control

That we affirm our support of the principle that the administration of the Dairy Laws be entrusted to the Departments of Agriculture in each State, as these departments have a fundamental understanding of the economic background of the dairy industry.

Relations Committee

That the President appoint a standing committee of five to collaborate with a similar committee to be appointed by Secretary Hyde (Amended to include Federal Farm Board) in considering all matters of mutual interest and report their conclusions and recommendations from time to time as occasion may require.

Drouth

That we direct the attention of Congress to the desperate condition of large numbers of farmers in the drouth stricken

areas who, through no fault of their own, are reduced to destitution and in order that this matter may receive prompt attention request our President to appoint a committee of five to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture and others in preparing a bill for presentation to Congress covering this situation.

Dr. Gilbert:

That we extend to our Secretary our appreciation of his untiring efforts and skill in planning this, the most successful of all Annual Meetings. In particular, we recommend his thoughtfulness in bringing together the programs of the meetings of the last decade and express our warmest gratitude to him for bringing back to our remembrance the days of our youth through the surreptitious production of our childhood likenesses.

To Members of the Field and Grass Seed Industry:

Attached is a copy of the "Trade Rules of the Field and Grass Seed Industry" as they were finally authorized and issued by the Federal Trade Commission. These Rules are now in effect and the industry-at-large is governed by them.

In order that the enforcement of the Rules might be kept as smooth and as simple as possible, the Trade Practice Conference in December, 1929, agreed unanimously to adopt the following procedure:

1. All complaints involving the violation of any Rule or Rules under GROUP 1, may be reported in writing to

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Farm Seed Association of North America,
623-24 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

The Executive Secretary, after careful scrutiny of the facts submitted, will make the initial attempt to remove the cause of the complaint and to seek an assurance of no recurrence. Should it be impossible for the Executive Secretary to gain a satisfactory and complete removal of the cause, then—

2. The original complaint *plus* all additional data compiled by the Executive Secretary *plus* the Executive Secretary's report of the case will be submitted to the Trade Rules Committee of the Industry. This Committee consists of the following members:

George S. Hutchinson, Chairman, The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.

Roy E. Edwards, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Henry J. Kling, Hamilton Seed and Coal Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

L. Teweles, L. Teweles Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

A. Reid Venable, The Carter-Venable Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

Grant A. Patten, Doughten Seed Co., Jersey City, N. J.

J. F. Sinn, Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Iowa.

The Trade Rules Committee will proceed with a further study of the complaint in a united attempt to effect an adjustment. Failure on the part of the Trade Rules Committee to procure an adjustment, the entire case is forwarded to—

3. The Federal Trade Commission where the detailed reports of the Committee act as evidence in bringing official action by the Commission. When submitted to the Federal Trade Commission, the case is then out of the hands of the Industry!

Under this procedure you will agree, I am sure, that every possible attempt is being made to retain the handling of complaints within the industry itself. The entire spirit of the

Trade Practice Conference was that of *self-regulation*. Here is an opportunity for the Field and Grass Seed Industry to demonstrate its ability to clean up—and to keep clean—its own Business.

It has been suggested that each member of the Industry indicate his acceptance of the Trade Rules by printing the Rules themselves on all price lists. This, with the added statement to the effect that "We subscribe to the above Trade Rules," will go a long way to develop new confidence—and to restore and strengthen old confidences—among the members of the trade and between the Industry and the Public.

This office stands ready at all times to render every possible service to the Industry in seeking a logical, sane enforcement of the Rules.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE O. SMITH,
Executive Secretary.

TRADE RULES OF THE FIELD AND GRASS SEED INDUSTRY

Group I Rules are those which condemn unfair methods of competition, and, when violated, involve violation of law.

Group II Rules, while not involving illegalities, are expressions of the industry; and they are presented by the industry itself in an attempt to eliminate unethical practices.

Group I.

RULE 1. Any misrepresentation in the sale or offer of sale of field and grass seeds with the effect and intent of misleading, deceiving or defrauding purchasers as to the quality, quantity, place of production or variety of such seeds, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 2. Advertising field or grass seeds in a manner which misleads, deceives or defrauds purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 3. The defamation of a competitor either by falsely imputing to him dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, or questionable credit standing, or false disparagement of the quality or any other matter in respect to his merchandise, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 4. Corruptly giving, offering or promising by a merchant of field and grass seeds to an agent, employee or servant, any gift, gratuity or preferment whatever without the knowledge or consent of the employer or principal to influence his action in relation to the business of his principal, employer or master, is an unfair trade practice.

RULE 5. It shall be an unfair trade practice for any person engaged in interstate commerce in field and grass seeds in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of field and grass seeds: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of such seeds on account of differences in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that

makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons, engaged in selling field and grass seeds in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

RULE 6. The selling of goods below cost, with the intent and with the effect of injuring a competitor, and where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

Group II.

RULE A. Any false or fraudulent misrepresentation by the purchaser of seeds to the seller in order to mislead, deceive or defraud the seller either in selling or contracting to sell to him agricultural seeds, or in respect to such sale or contract of sale, is condemned by the industry.

RULE B. Solicitation of the cancellation of sales or contracts of sale of field and grass seeds in order to benefit the solicitor, is condemned by the industry.

FEDERAL AID TO AGRICULTURE

By T. J. BROOKS, *Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture*

Perhaps the first vocation of man was hunting; the first of consequence was tilling the soil. Untold aeons of time passed and mankind worked through many stages of development before science was far enough advanced to lift him from his primitive state. Many arts and sciences were highly developed before that of agriculture, and it was much longer before any marked degree of economic efficiency was reached.

The United States Congress was a pioneer in providing appropriations for governmental aid in the dissemination of agricultural information. In keeping with the subject matter of this publication I think it meet to review chronologically the development of the Federal Department of Agriculture in its various branches.

The Act for establishing the Department of Agriculture was passed during the Civil War—rather remarkable—and was signed by President Lincoln May 15, 1862, and went into effect July 1 of same year.

The Act establishing the land grant colleges, known as the Morrill Act, was approved July 2, 1862. Thus legislation for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture proposed by the first President was brought to function sixty-six years after his proposal.

In 1863 an entomologist and a statistician were appointed. In 1871 a Division of Microscopy was established. During the first decade of the Department's existence only the Divisions of Chemistry, Garden and Grounds, Entomology, Statistics, Botany and Microscopy were in operation.

During the next decade many new activities were undertaken. The subject of forestry received attention for the first time in 1877. In 1878 investigation of animal diseases was instituted. The study of insects injurious to agriculture was added. The manufacture of sugar from sugar beets and from syrup, the introduction of sorghum, the introduction of forage plants and grasses suitable for arid regions, methods of determining adulterated foods, supervision of experiment stations in the land-grant colleges were all given their initial attention by the Department.

In 1887 the experiment stations as we know them were established. In 1889 the Department was raised to the rank of a cabinet position. In 1891 the Weather Bureau was transferred from the War Department to that of Agriculture.

In 1884 an important innovation was introduced by the establishment of an Inspection Service. This came as a result of the exclusion from our main foreign markets of meats, due to certain infectious diseases. This service was the beginning of many regulatory functions which have been added to the work of the Department. Those now included are meat inspection, cattle quarantine, inspection of seed imported from foreign countries—not from one state to another—diseased animal quarantine act, the migratory herd act, the 28-hour act, the virus act, the food and drug act, the insecticide act, the plant quarantine act and the cotton futures act.

On February 6, 1912, the writer appeared before the House Committee in behalf of a bill which he had written providing for a Federal Bureau of Markets. As a result the office of markets was instituted in 1913, which was changed to a Bureau in 1917. In 1922 it was consolidated with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The appropriation for the Bureau was more than six million dollars annually at the time it was transferred to the Federal Farm Board, October, 1929.

In recent years the States Relation Service assumed large proportions in the cooperative extension service. It has been the means of utilizing the science of agriculture in a practical way and has been made available for hundreds of thousands of farmers. The following is a chronological table of the growth of the Department:

- 1862—Establishment of the Department of Agriculture.
- Establishment of Land-Grant College.
- Disbursing Office.
- Superintendent of Propagating Garden.
- Division of Chemistry.
- Library.
- 1863—Division of Entomology.
- Division of Statistics.
- Fibre Investigation.

- 1865—Division of Soil Analysis.
- 1868—Division of Botany.
- 1871—Division of Microscopy.
- 1877—Forestry Investigations.
- 1878—Investigation of Animal Diseases.
- 1880—Forestry Division.
- 1883—Veterinary Division.
- 1884—**Bureau of Animal Industry.**
- 1885—Section of Ornithology.
- 1886—Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy.
Division of Pomology.
- 1887—Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.
- 1888—Office of Experiment Station.
- 1889—Secretary of Agriculture—a cabinet member.
- 1890—Division of Publications.
- 1891—**Weather Bureau.**
- 1893—Office of Road Inquiry.
- 1894—Foreign Market Section.
Division of Soils.
- 1895—Division of Agrostology.
- 1896—Biological Survey.
- 1901—**Bureau of Chemistry.**
Bureau of Forestry.
Bureau of Plant Industry.
Bureau of Soils.
- 1903—**Bureau of Statistics.**
- 1904—**Bureau of Entomology.**
- 1905—**Bureau of Biological Survey.**
Solicitor's Office.
- 1906—Office of Public Roads.
- 1907—Studies in Farm Management.
- 1910—Board of Insecticides and Fungicides.
- 1912—Federal Horticultural Board.
- 1913—Office of Exhibits.
Office of Markets.
- 1914—Office of Inspection.
Office of Forest Appeals.
- 1915—States Relation Service.
Office of Farm Management.

1919—Bureau of Public Roads.

Bureau of Markets.

1921—Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

1922—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Non-Departmental Federal Legislation for Agriculture

1914—Federal Farm Loan and Joint Stock Land Bank Act.

(Both provided for in same act.)

1917—Smith-Hughes Act.

1923—Intermediate Credit Bank Act.

1929—Federal Farm Board.

George-Reed Act.

Some of the Bureaus are much larger than others. We cannot go into a full discussion of the work done by each Bureau or division of the Department.

Land-Grant Colleges

A few advanced thinkers studied agriculture and wrote on it in ancient Rome, but the means of dissemination of knowledge was too meager to allow the masses to profit by it. The first attempt to teach agriculture is said to have been made by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell at Columbia College, New York, in 1792, as "Professor of Natural History, Chemistry, Agriculture and other arts depending thereon."

The credit for originating the plan of the Land-Grant colleges is usually given to Mr. Justin S. Morrell of Vermont. But Dr. Edmund J. James, then president of the University of Illinois College, gave the credit to Professor Johnathan Baldwin Turner, who was associated with the Illinois College. It seems that Prof. Turner selected Congressman Morrell as the champion of the measure to have the United States provide for a land-grant college in every state. Mr. Morrell introduced the bill in 1857 and secured its passage in the House in the spring of 1858. It passed the Senate in 1859 but was vetoed by President Buchanan. The bill was again passed in 1862 and was signed by President Lincoln. Section 1 of the act granted to each state 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative in the respective states, excluding mineral lands. Section 2 directed the Secretary of the Interior to apportion public land in areas of not less than a

quarter section in extent and to select the lands for the states in which public lands were available. To states where there were no public lands script was to be issued representing claims to public land lying elsewhere. This script was to be sold and the proceeds were to be applied as provided in the fourth section. Section 3 provided that the several states were to bear the expense incidental to the sale of lands. Section 4 provided that the proceeds from the sale of land or land-script were to be invested "in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than 5% upon the par value of said stocks." The proceeds so invested were to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which was to be used by each state, "which may take and claim the benefit of this Act to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, **where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.**"

Section 5 makes the state responsible for maintaining intact the fund invested, allows 10% for the purchase of land and experimental farms, prohibits the use of either the fund or the interest for the erection of buildings or their maintenance, requires States taking advantage of the benefits of the act to provide at least one college within the meaning of the Act within five years, requires annual reports of progress to be sent by each college to all others of this class and to the Secretary of the Interior, that all conditions must be agreed upon. The time limit for acceptance was extended in 1866. Other amendments have been added. The states must extend the benefits of the Act to the colored students which means two agricultural colleges in each of the Southern states.

In the Federal Rulings and Regulations of the Bureau of Education the curriculum of a land-grant college may include:

1. Agriculture, with all its divisions.
2. Forestry.

3. Mechanic Arts.
4. English.
5. Mathematics.
6. Natural and Physical Sciences.
7. Economic Sciences.
8. Special Preparation for Teachers.

Experiment Stations

Experiment Stations had their origin in Europe. Boussingault in France and Liebig in Germany demonstrated the importance of applying science to agriculture. Liebig announced his discovery of artificial fertilizers in 1840. He was the father of agricultural chemistry. However he aroused extravagant expectations in the popular mind by advancing the theory that the chemical analysis of soils would enable one to know just what fertilization would be needed for each crop. This "extravagant expectation" persists to the present time, as anyone who has handled the correspondence that comes to the desk of a Commissioner of Agriculture, an Experiment Station or an Agricultural College can attest. The reason why this cannot be done with dependable accuracy is that the presence of an element of the soil does not necessarily mean that it is available for plants as a food. The physical condition has much to do with this which is not shown by chemical test.

In 1843 Laws and Gilbert in England began important experiments in both field and laboratory. In the United States Maryland was a pioneer in this work. It was authorized in a legislative act that a Board of Trustees conduct experiments on a model farm. During the sixties Yale carried on experiments and in 1870 Harvard conducted experiments with fertilizers.

A meeting of representatives of the land-grant colleges discussed the subject of experiment stations in 1872 and approved. Mr. Orange Judd, editor of the American Agriculturist, gave \$1,000 and the Wesleyan University furnished the use of its laboratory. The Legislature of Connecticut appropriated \$2,800 per annum for two years for the project, and Professor W. O. Atwater was appointed Director in 1875.

Thus the first agricultural experiment station was an accomplished fact in America. The movement for the establishment of experiment stations grew apace and in 1886 the Agricultural Committee of the House reported favorably the Hatch bill. This bill passed and provided for the establishing of Experiment Stations at all land-grant colleges. It provided for the payment of \$15,000 per annum by the Federal Government to the land-grant colleges for experimental purposes.

In 1906 the Adams Act extended the scope and work of the Experiment Stations. It began an increase of \$5,000 a year and \$2,000 a year additional thereafter for five years, making \$15,000 annually, added to the original \$15,000 making a total of \$30,000 for this purpose. By 1920 the Federal appropriation was \$1,440,000 and of the various states \$3,594,441.

Agricultural Extension Work

The term "extension" in this connection is used to refer to all work of colleges and universities not included under residence instruction or to all educational activities beyond the classrooms of the institution.

The Nixon Act of the New York Legislature, 1894, appropriating \$8,000 to the college of agriculture at Cornell University for the purpose of conducting agricultural extension work was the first appropriation for such work. In 1900 this amount was increased to \$40,000.

The essence of the system is demonstration, but it is carried on by the farmer under the direction of the Agent.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was in the Federal Department of Agriculture in the South at the time of the invasion of the cotton states by the boll weevil. He conceived the idea of having trained agriculturalists at the service of farmers to advise and direct projects of economy and efficiency in production. His scheme included the enlistment of the interests of boys and girls, preparing them for future farmers and also as a means of enlisting the interest of the parents. The work among the girls designated by the term "Home Demonstration Work."

These projects were first carried out in Texas and Louis-

iana. At this time the General Educational Board of New York offered funds for its extension beyond the cotton boll weevil area. This aid continued for several years but was stopped by the Federal Government refusing to appropriate funds to be spent in cooperation with funds provided by private parties.

From 1909 to 1915 all Southern states having constitutional power to grant such authority passed laws permitting counties to cooperate with the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State in financing farmers' demonstration work.

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 provided for the cooperative extension work by the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges of the various states.

The appropriations provided in this act were to be allotted to each state by the Secretary of Agriculture in the proportion that the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of the United States.

According to the terms of the Smith-Lever Act the sum of \$10,000 for each state was appropriated without an equivalent amount being required from the state to match it. But the additional sum of \$4,100,000 to be ultimately available must be matched by the state or local agency.

In practice the state agricultural colleges draw up their plans of work and submit them to the Federal Department for approval and an agreement is reached on the projects. The directors of extension are appointed by the colleges but all final authority as to procedures is vested in the national office.

The County Agricultural Agent is a local extension representative of the State Agricultural College, the United States Department of Agriculture and the people of the county.

The Home Demonstration Agent holds the same relationship to the government, the college and the county as does the farm demonstration agent.

Club Work

The boys and girls club work had its origin in the extension departments of the state colleges. In 1907 the national Department of Agriculture took the first step concerning

club work in Holmes County, Mississippi. In 1912 Congress voted funds for organizing boys clubs.

Farm Credit

The needs for credit of a business are dependent upon the nature of the business. The length of time credit is extended must be determined by the average turnover of the investment. Farming being exceedingly slow in turnover requires much longer credit than merchandising transportation or even manufacturing. Especially is this true as it relates to the capital invested in the farm itself and its equipment. Commercial credit did not fit farming. This led to the various rural credit systems now in vogue in European countries and the United States.

The first act passed by Congress to supply cheap credit for the farmers was the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1914. It provided for four regional banks which were to furnish initial capital for the financing of a system that consisted of local cooperative banking associations which were to consist of members who would pool their lands, mortgage them, issue bonds based on these mortgages, have the regional land bank sell the bonds in the open market and secure money for the members of the local association.

These loans were to be invested in certain things prescribed in the law and not to be squandered in any way that the borrower might want to use them. The purpose being to enable the borrower to buy and pay for a farm on terms of interest and time and manner of payment that farming would justify.

At the same time there was provided that a Joint Stock Land Bank credit system could be set up that would not require local associations to handle. The bank could loan direct to individuals. The money was to be secured by much the same process as in the cooperative banks. The Federal Farm Loan Bank would sell bonds based on the mortgages furnished to the Joint Stock Land Bank.

The two kinds of credit furnished on land failed to meet the needs of farming for seasonal loans, so the Intermediate Credit Bank was provided for by another Act of Congress. This is also administered by the same regional farm credit

banks. Through these banks loans can be secured for producing crops.

Federal Farm Board

There was still another need that was insistent, that of credit facilities for financing mass selling of farm crops. Marketing of agricultural products was the most difficult part of farming. It was being done at such a fearful loss by the millions of farmers, each acting independently of all others, that cooperative marketing was sought as at least a partial remedy. This required cooperative financing on such a large scale that no agency short of the Federal Government could set up the machinery to try out a better method of handling and financing mass distribution of farm commodities. This gave rise to the Act creating the Federal Farm Board in 1928 with revolving fund of \$500,000,000 to begin the work of financing cooperative selling associations. This Act has not been in operation long enough to test its merits.

The law creating the Federal Farm Board provided that the President of the United States could transfer any division of the Department of Agriculture to the office of the Federal Farm Board. Under this provision the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was made to transfer the Marketing Division to the office of the Federal Farm Board in October, 1929. Thus making the third shift of this work since its beginning in 1913. So really the Marketing Bureau has been extended to cover the whole field of the new marketing activities of the Federal Government.

Development of Federal Department of Agriculture

In 1889, the Federal Department of Agriculture was elevated from a bureau of the Interior Department to Cabinet rank.

At that time, the old brick building in the Mall was large enough to accommodate all of the various divisions of the Department. Now the bureaus and divisions occupy about thirty-five buildings in the National Capital.

Norman J. Colman was the first Secretary of Agriculture, serving a month in President Cleveland's first Cabinet. The appropriations totaled about \$1,000,000. Some idea of the

rapid development and expansion of the Department is depicted through the fact that we now have the heaviest budget for agriculture of any nation in the world. More than 20,000 persons are employed in the different bureaus. Of this number 5,000 are located in Washington, while the other 15,000 are scattered over the entire country.

Commissioners of Agriculture Under Department of the Interior

WATTS

Watts found in operation the Divisions of Chemistry, Garden and Grounds, Entomology, Statistics and Botany. The Division of Microscopy was established in 1871, when an appropriation for forestry investigations was obtained and a special agent placed in charge of the work. Upon recommendation of Mr. Watts the weather reporting work was transferred to the War Department. The Division of Statistics had about 3,000 voluntary correspondents and an appropriation of \$15,000.

WILLIAM G. LEDUC

His term of office was from 1877 to 1881. Mr. LeDuc was a native of Minnesota, and as commissioner was opposed to the indiscriminate distribution of common seeds. Under a special appropriation of \$10,000 an investigation was made of diseases among hogs and other domestic animals. Pleuropneumonia among cattle, which had obtained a wide foothold in the country, was also studied thoroughly, and an investigation of the history and habits of insects important in agriculture was maintained with an appropriation of \$10,000.

With a fund of \$20,000 a farm was leased to conduct investigations in tea culture and work was continued in the making of sugar from sorghum and beets. The first attention was given to irrigation by the allotment of funds for experiments with artesian wells.

GEORGE B. LORING

Dr. Loring served as Commissioner from 1881 to 1885. He was a native of Massachusetts and was educated as a physician, but beginning in 1857 he devoted his time to scien-

tific farming and politics. At the beginning of his term, work in the Department consisted of investigations on tea planting, sugar making from sorghum, vegetable and animal fibers, economic insects, irrigation by the use of artesian wells, and diseases of domestic animals.

The sorghum experiments, as they related to the production of sugar, and work in the artesian wells, were brought to a close with disappointing results. A veterinary station was established at Washington and the control of quarantine against diseased animals was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Commissioner. The Bureau of Animal Industry was started in 1884 with an appropriation of \$150,000. The problem of silk culture was continued and the Division of Statistics was reorganized with a view to a more complete and perfect system of crop reporting. In Europe an agency was established to collect information showing the prospective demand for American produce. Increasing quantities of seed were distributed, reaching a total of more than two million packages in 1883.

NORMAN J. COLMAN

(First Secretary of Agriculture)

Born in New York, and serving as Commissioner from 1885 to 1889, Mr. Colman, though educated in the law, had a strong love for rural pursuits. Under his administration, the work of the Department was enlarged and on February 9, 1889, it became one of the executive departments of the Government, largely through the efforts of the National Grange. Commissioner Colman was appointed by President Cleveland as the first Secretary of Agriculture, and held the office a little less than one month.

The Office of Experiment Stations was established by the Hatch Act in 1887, also the Divisions of Pomology, Ornithology and Mammalogy were established during his term of office. A study of public highways was begun and investigations started on the rapid decrease in forest areas and the planting of trees on the plains. Good progress was made in stamping out pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of domestic animals.

JEREMIAH M. RUSK

A native of Ohio and with the exception of a short period Mr. Rusk continually resided on a farm. The work of the Department under his administration as Secretary of Agriculture was divided into two main classes. The Secretary, having immediate charge of the executive work, and the scientific work under the direction of an Assistant Secretary, the later office having just been created.

A Division of Records and Editing, which later became the Division of Publications, was also established. Secretary Rusk recommended the publication and distribution of Farmers' Bulletins, which have become so popular. In 1892 he announced that the country was entirely free of pleuro-pneumonia. Quarantine regulations against Texas fever among cattle was placed under Federal control. The Weather Bureau was transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture. His term of office was from 1889 to 1893.

J. STERLING MORTON

Secretary Morton was born in New York State, but later moved to Nebraska, where he gained prominence as author of Arbor Day legislation, which provides that one day each year be made a public holiday and be devoted to tree planting. He served from 1893 to 1897. Under his administration the reorganization of old lines of work was effected and new lines developed.

The Division of Agrostology was formed and consular agents throughout the world were requested to send seeds of new forage plants to the Department. The Division of Soils was formed as a part of the Weather Bureau. The Office of Road Inquiry was established. The Division of Microscopy was abolished and its work distributed to other departments. A Dairy Division was formed in 1895. Competitive examinations for filling positions under Civil Service were started.

JAMES WILSON

Mr. Wilson had long been active in agricultural development in the Middle West before assuming the duties of Secre-

tary, which position he held from 1897 to 1913. He was a native of Iowa.

During his administration, Congress constantly increased the appropriations from about \$2,000,000 in 1897 to more than \$20,000,000 in 1913, which enabled the Secretary to extend the Department activities. Several new lines of work were introduced in the Bureau of Plant Industry. The Bureau of Forestry and the Divisions of Chemistry, Soils, Entomology, Statistics, and Biological Survey were each made a Bureau.

In 1903 the Department occupied more than three acres of Floor Space. Plans were made for the construction of a new agricultural building, and in 1908 the east and west wings were completed and occupied. The original tract of land for experimental work in the Bureau of Plant Industry was increased by the addition of 300 acres from the Arlington estate in Virginia and a tract at Beltsville, Maryland, was obtained for the Bureau of Animal Industry.

DAVID F. HOUSTON

Secretary Houston's term of office was from 1913 to 1919. He was a native of Missouri and served as a college executive and professor of political science and economics before taking up his secretarial duties. The entrance of the United States into the World War created many perplexing problems for the American farmer, with Mr. Houston playing the part of leader in solving them.

The Department's work was reorganized to bring about a more logical and effective grouping of its activities and to render all phases of its work more directly helpful to the farmer. The Smith-Lever Act, passed in 1914, provided for cooperative extension work between the Department and State agricultural colleges. Good highways were constructed by Federal and State cooperation, made possible by the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916. Money was loaned to farmers through operation of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan Acts, providing for systematic financial aid on terms suited to farmers' requirements. Grain marketing and storing were aided by passage of the Grain Standards and the

Warehouse Acts. War operations were aided in every possible way by every Bureau of the Department.

EDWIN T. MEREDITH

Mr. Meredith, of Iowa, served as Secretary from 1919 to 1921. He had followed agriculture practically all his life; first as a farm boy and later as publisher of "Successful Farming," an agricultural journal with a national circulation. Under his administration, the country passed through the worst period of depression in the history of American agriculture. More attention was given to American farming from a world aspect and foreign market information collected and made available to farmers in the United States.

Congress was asked for authority to combine the Department's marketing and crop estimating work. The market reporting service was extended and the idea of using the radio in sending out information was tried out successfully and adopted. Warfare against plant insect pests and diseases was carried on vigorously, as was also the work of freeing livestock of destructive enemies.

HENRY C. WALLACE

Secretary Wallace was also a native Iowan, serving from 1921 until his death in October, 1924. After farming for several years, he became editor and co-publisher of Wallace's Farmer, an agricultural publication. Agriculture was continuing in the depression as a result of the war. The work of the Department was divided into the following main divisions: Weather, Plant Industry, Animal Industry, Forest Service, Chemistry, Soils, Entomology, Biological Survey, Crop Estimates, States Relations Service, Public Roads, Markets, Publications, the Office of Farm Management, Federal Horticultural Board, and Insecticide and Fungicide Board.

The activities of the Department were directed toward the greatest possible service in the task of restoring agriculture to a prosperous basis.

One of the important actions taken by Secretary Wallace was to provide for the offices of Directors of Scientific Regulatory and Extension Work, thus, for the first time, bringing

the supervision of such work under the responsibility of a directing head.

In order to consolidate the branches of the Department doing economic research work the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was formed. It includes the Bureau of Markets, Bureau of Crop Estimates, and the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Following this action, the States Relation Service, Director of Information, and the Division of Publications were abolished.

The Bureau of Home Economics was created. A Bureau of Dairying was formed from the Bureau of Animal Industry, and commodity councils were formed to make comprehensive studies of the conditions which influence the profitable production of various crops.

HOWARD M. GORE

Following the death of Secretary Wallace on October 25, 1924, Assistant Secretary Howard M. Gore, of West Virginia, became Acting Secretary and later was appointed Secretary. He held the office until March 4, 1925, when William M. Jardine took office.

Mr. Gore was born on a farm near Clarksburg, West Virginia, and practically all of his life he was an active farmer and breeder of meat animals and pure-bred livestock. He has been one of the foremost agricultural leaders in his native state, holding offices in several farm and livestock organizations, as well as pioneering in the campaign for the institution of boys' and girls' clubs.

WILLIAM M. JARDINE

Mr. Jardine was born in Oneida County, Idaho. He lived and worked on ranches in Idaho and Montana until twenty years of age. He is a graduate of several agricultural colleges, and has devoted nearly all of his life to work in various agricultural schools and State departments of agriculture; serving as President of the Kansas State Agricultural College from March 1, 1918, to March 4, 1925, when he was appointed to the office of Secretary of Agriculture.

During his administration much was done in consolidating and concentrating the activities of the Department in order to obtain the most efficient service from the various bureaus and subdivisions.

ARTHUR M. HYDE

It is rather remarkable how few Secretaries of Agriculture were farmers. Mr. Hyde never farmed, except by proxy, nor lived on a farm; however, he owns and operates one. His father was a lawyer and Arthur was educated for this profession. He was born at Princeton, Missouri, on July 12, 1877. His mother died when he was twelve years old. He was educated at the University of Michigan and at the law school of the University of Iowa.

In 1912 Mr. Hyde ran for Attorney General of Missouri on the Bull Moose ticket, but was defeated. In 1920 he ran for Governor and was elected as a dry Republican. He supported Mr. Lowden of Illinois in the National Convention that nominated Mr. Hoover. While he and Mr. Hoover were both on a vacation in Florida the position of Secretary of Agriculture was tendered him.

The appointment hinged on the fact that he favored farm relief but opposed both the export debenture and the equalization fee features of the bills then before Congress for farm relief.

Some felt that the administration of the law should be placed under the Secretary of Agriculture, but neither Mr. Hoover nor Mr. Hyde thought so. The Federal Farm Board was made an independent entity.

The fundamental functions of the Department are research and the dissemination of this knowledge to the public. With these the Board has nothing to do, but has to do only with the commercial problems of agriculture.

OUTLINE AND DIRECTORY OF FLORIDA STATE GOVERNMENT

By T. J. BROOKS
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture

A. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

- (a) SENATE: Composed of thirty-eight members, elected for four years—one-half alternating with the other half, by even and odd numbered districts, biennially.
- (b) HOUSE: Composed of ninety-five members, elected biennially by counties, representation based on legislative reapportionment.

Five largest counties have three representatives each, 18 next largest have two each, all others have one representative each.

B. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

- (a) SUPREME COURT: Consisting of not less than three, and not more than six members. Legislature of 1923 placed the number at six.

- (a') Method of Selection: Elective, six-year term for each and elected at alternating elections.

- (b') Jurisdiction:

- (a'') Original, may issue

- 1—Writ of mandamus;
- 2—Writs of certiorari;
- 3—Writs of prohibition;
- 4—Writs of quo warranto;
- 5—Writs of habeas corpus;
- 6—All writs necessary or proper to the complete exercise of its jurisdiction;
- 7—Any member has power to issue writs of habeas corpus upon petition or on behalf of any person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before him or the full bench, or any Justice thereof, or before any Circuit Judge.

- (b'') Appellate in

- 1—All cases of law and equity originating in Circuit Courts;
- 2—Appeals from Circuit Courts in cases arising before Judges of the County Courts in matters pertaining to their probate jurisdiction; the management of estates of infants;
- 3—Cases of conviction of felony in the Criminal Courts;
- 4—All criminal cases originating in the Circuit Courts.

JUSTICES

Glen Terrell, Chief.
W. H. Ellis.
J. B. Whitfield.
Rivers H. Buford.
Louie W. Strum.
Armstead Brown.

(b) CIRCUIT COURTS; CIRCUIT JUDGES:

(a') Method of Selection: Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, for a period of six years. By custom they are nominated in primaries.

(b') Jurisdiction:

(a'') Original and exclusive in

- 1—All cases in equity;
- 2—All cases of law not cognizable by inferior courts;
- 3—All cases involving the legality of tax assessment or toll;
- 4—Action of ejectment;
- 5—All actions involving the titles or boundaries of real estate;
- 6—All criminal cases not cognizable by the inferior courts;
- 7—Actions of forcible entry and unlawful detainer—and such other as the Legislature may provide;
- 8—Issuing writs of mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, and all writs, etc.

(b'') Appellate in

- 1—All civil and criminal cases arising in the county courts or before the County Judge in counties not having county courts;
- 2—All misdemeanors tried in criminal courts;
- 3—Judgments and sentences of Mayor's Court;
- 4—All cases arising before Justices of the Peace in counties where there are no county courts;
- 5—Matters arising before County Judges pertaining to their probate jurisdiction, or to the estates and interests of minors;
- 6—Such other matters as the Legislature may prescribe.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Walton, Santa Rosa, Escambia, Okaloosa.

Judges—A. G. Campbell, DeFuniak Springs; Thos. F. West, Milton.
State Attorney—L. L. Fabisinski, Pensacola.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Wakulla, Jefferson, Leon.

Judges—E. C. Love, Quincy; J. B. Johnson, Tallahassee.
State Attorney—Geo. W. Walker, Tallahassee.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Hamilton, Dixie, Taylor, Madison, Columbia, Suwannee,
Lafayette.

Judges—Mallory F. Horne, Jasper; Hal W. Adams, Mayo.
State Attorney—J. R. Kelly, Madison.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Clay, Nassau, Duval.

Judges—Geo. Couper Gibbs, Jacksonville; DeWitt T. Gray, Jacksonville; Daniel A. Simmons, Jacksonville.
State Attorney—Charles M. Durrance.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Marion.

Judge—W. S. Bullock, Ocala.
State Attorney—C. A. Savage, Ocala.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Pinellas, Pasco.

Judges—John V. Bird, Clearwater; T. F. Hobson, St. Petersburg;
O. L. Dayton, Dade City.
State Attorney—E. P. Wilson, Dade City.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Volusia.

Judge—M. G. Rowe, Daytona Beach.
State Attorney—J. A. Scarlett, DeLand.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Levy, Alachua, Gilchrist.

Judges—A. V. Long, Gainesville; A. Z. Adkins, Starke.
State Attorney—J. C. Adkins, Gainesville.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Holmes, Washington.

Judge—D. J. Jones, Chipley.
State Attorney—L. D. McRae, Chipley.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Polk.

Judges—H. C. Petteway, Lakeland; Harry G. Taylor, Bartow.
State Attorney—C. N. Boswell, Jr.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Dade.

Judges—H. F. Atkinson, Miami; Paul Barnes, Miami; Wm. L. Free-
land, Miami; A. J. Rose, Miami.
State Attorney—Vernon G. Hawthorne, Miami.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Glades, Collier, Hendry, Charlotte, Lee.

Judge—Geo. W. Whitehurst, Arcadia.
State Attorney—Guy M. Strayhorn, Fort Myers.

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Hillsborough.

Judges—F. M. Robles, Tampa; L. L. Parks, Tampa.
State Attorney—Charles B. Parkhill, Tampa.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Gulf, Calhoun, Jackson.

Judge—Amos Lewis, Marianna.
State Attorney—J. Frank Adams, Blountstown.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Palm Beach.

Judge—C. E. Chillingworth, West Palm Beach.
State Attorney—L. R. Baker, West Palm Beach.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Sumter, Lake.

Judge—J. C. B. Koonce, Tavares.

State Attorney—J. W. Hunter, Tavares.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Osceola, Orange.

Judge—Frank A. Smith, Orlando.

State Attorney—C. A. Boyer, Orlando.

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Manatee.

Judge—W. T. Harrison, Palmetto.

State Attorney—Dewey A. Dye, Bradenton.

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands.

Judge—W. J. Parker, Sebring.

State Attorney—M. R. McDonald, Sebring.

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Monroe.

Judge—Jefferson B. Browne, Key West.

State Attorney—Arthur Gomez, Key West.

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Indian River, St. Lucie, Okeechobee, Martin.

Judge—Elwyn Thomas, Fort Pierce.

State Attorney—Angus Sumner, Fort Pierce.

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Broward.

Judge—Vincent C. Giblin, Ft. Lauderdale.

State Attorney—Louis F. Maire, Ft. Lauderdale.

TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Brevard, Seminole.

Judge—W. W. Wright.

State Attorney—M. B. Smith.

TWENTY-FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Hernando.

Judge—Fred L. Stringer, Brooksville.

State Attorney—Scofield.

TWENTY-FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

St. Johns, Putnam.

Judge—Geo. W. Jackson, St. Augustine.

State Attorney—Julian Calhoun, Palatka.

TWENTY-SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Baker, Bradford, Union.

Judge—A. Z. Adkins, Starke.

State Attorney—W. V. Knight, Starke.

TWENTY-SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Sarasota.

Judge—Ira Albrighton.

State Attorney—Ray Smith, Sarasota.

TWENTY-EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT Bay.

Judge—J. A. Hutchison, Panama City.
State Attorney—C. R. Mathis, Panama City.

(c) CRIMINAL COURTS; JUDGES.

- (a') Method of Selection: Appointed by Governor for four years. These courts are created by the Legislature. County Judges' Courts in such counties have no jurisdiction and no prosecuting attorney.
- (b') Jurisdiction: In all criminal cases, not capital, which shall arise in said counties respectively.

CRIMINAL COURTS OF RECORD

Dade.

Judge—Tom Norfleet, Miami.
Solicitor—Robt. R. Taylor, Jr., Miami.
Assistant Solicitor—Victor A. Sniggs, Miami.
Assistant Solicitor—Glenn C. Mincer, Miami.
Clerk—James E. Flood, Miami.

Duval.

Judge—James M. Peeler, Jacksonville.
Solicitor—L. D. Howell, Jacksonville.
Clerk—R. C. Ingram, Jacksonville.

Escambia.

(Court of Record)

Judge—C. Moreno Jones, Pensacola.
Solicitor—Wm. Fisher, Pensacola.
Clerk—J. Lawrence Mayo, Pensacola.

Hillsborough.

Judge—W. R. Petteway, Tampa.
Solicitor—R. E. L. Chancey, Tampa.
Clerk—Ellis J. Simmons, Tampa.

Monroe.

Judge—J. Vining Harris, Key West.
Solicitor—J. F. Busto, Key West.
Clerk—C. Sam B. Curry, Key West.

Orange.

Judge—W. L. Tilden, Orlando.
Solicitor—W. M. Murphy, Orlando.

Palm Beach.

Judge—A. G. Hartridge, West Palm Beach.
Solicitor—W. E. Roebuck, West Palm Beach.
Clerk—Elmore Cohen, West Palm Beach.

Polk.

Judge—H. K. Olliphant, Bartow.
Solicitor—J. H. Peterson, Lakeland.
Clerk—L. C. Olive, Bartow.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF CRIMES

W. F. Brown, Miami; Marion Hendry, Tampa.

(d) CIVIL COURTS OF RECORD; JUDGES.

- (a') Method of Selection: Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate—term four years.

- (b') Jurisdiction: Original and exclusive in
 - (a'') All cases at law including writs of attachment and garnishment in value under \$1,500.
 - (b'') Proceedings relating to forcible entry or unlawful detention of lands and tenements. (Has not jurisdiction in cases of equity, or cases involving the legality of a tax, assessment, a toll, or of action of ejectment, or of action involving the title or boundaries of real estate or in cases involving less than \$100.)

(e) COUNTY COURTS:

- (a') Method of Organization: By legislative enactment.
- (b') Jurisdiction:
 - (a'') Original in
 - 1—All cases at law in which the demand or value shall not exceed \$500;
 - 2—Proceedings relating to forcible entry;
 - 3—Unlawful detention of lands and tenements;
 - 4—Misdemeanors.
 - (b'') Appellate in
 - 1—Cases arising in the courts of Justices of the Peace.

Counties which have County Courts are: Broward, DeSoto, Gadsden, Glades, Indian River, Jefferson, Lee, Manatee, Martin, Okeechobee, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota, Seminole and St. Lucie. See list of County Officers for Judges and Attorneys.

(f) COUNTY JUDGE:

- (a') Method of Selection: Elected every four years. Also Judge County Court where established.
- (b') Jurisdiction:
 - (a'') Original in
 - 1—All cases in which the value of property involved shall not exceed \$100;
 - 2—Proceedings relating to forcible entry or unlawful detention of lands and tenements;
 - 3—Such criminal cases as the Legislature may prescribe;
 - 4—Settlement of estates of decedents and minors;
 - 5—Probate wills;
 - 6—Grant letters testamentary and of administration and guardianship;
 - 7—The power of committing magistrate;
 - 8—Issue all licenses required by law to be issued in the county.

(g) JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

- (a') Method of Selection: Elected every four years.
- (b') Jurisdiction:
 - (a'') Original only:
 - 1—Case in which the value of property involved does not exceed \$100;
 - 2—Criminal cases excepting felonies as may be prescribed by law;
 - 3—Issue process for the arrest of all persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors not within his jurisdiction to try, and make the same returnable before himself, or the County Judge for examination, commitment, or bail of the accused.

JUVENILE COURTS

- Judge—Edith M. Atkinson, Miami. Dade.
 Judge—W. S. Criswell, Jacksonville. Duval.
 Judge—E. C. Darlington, Tampa. Hillsborough.
 Judge—Keen Williams, Key West. Monroe.
 Judge—D. A. Cheney, Orlando. Orange.

C. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(a) THE GOVERNOR—CHIEF MAGISTRATE:

Doyle E. Carlton.

(a') How Chosen: By election every four years; not eligible for two terms in succession.

(b') Powers and Duties:

- 1—Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State except when they are called into the Federal service;
- 2—Executes the laws of the State and recommends measures to the Legislature;
- 3—May demand of the Supreme Court interpretation of provisions of the State Constitution upon any question affecting his executive powers;
- 4—Signs all grants and commissions;
- 5—Has power to suspend officers who are not liable to impeachment;
- 6—Has veto power of bills passed by the Legislature or to disapprove any items in bills making appropriations. Veto may be overruled by a two-thirds vote of members present in each house.

Member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- 1—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
- 2—State Board of Education;
- 3—Board of Internal Improvement;
- 4—Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District;
- 5—State Pension Board;
- 6—Board of Pardons;
- 7—Tax Equalization Board;
- 8—Sinking Fund Commission;
- 9—Budget Commission;
- 10—Text Book Commission.

(b) THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE:

R. A. Gray.

(a') Method of Selection: By election every four years.

(b') Functions: Is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- 1—State Canvassing Board;
- 2—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
- 3—Pardoning Board;
- 4—State Board of Education;
- 5—Budget Commission.

- (c') Divisions of his Office: Has charge of capitol and grounds:
 1—Divisions of Letters Patent;
 2—Division of Commissions;
 3—Division of Recording and Filing.

(c) THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL:
 Fred H. Davis.

- (a') Method of Selection: Elected every four years.
 (b') Functions: Is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:
 1—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
 2—State Board of Education;
 3—State Board of Pardons;
 4—Board of Tax Equalizers;
 5—Foreign Investment Board;
 6—Board of Appraisers of Securities;
 7—Board of Railroad Property Assessors;
 8—Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District;
 9—Board of Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund;
 10—State Canvassing Board;
 11—Budget Commission.
 (c') Legal Advisor of
 1—The Governor;
 2—The Cabinet Officers;
 3—State Board of Health;
 4—State Road Department;
 5—State Hotel Commission;
 6—State Shell Fish Commission;
 7—State Plant Board;
 8—State Board of Control;
 9—State Live Stock Sanitary Board;
 10—Board of Tax Equalization;
 11—Is the State Supreme Court Reporter.

(d) THE OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER:
 Ernest Amos.

- (a') Method of Selection: By election every four years.
 (b') Functions: Member of the following Boards and Commissions:
 1—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
 2—Board of Pardons;
 3—State Canvassing Board;
 4—Board of Finance;
 5—Pension Board;
 6—Railroad Assessment Board;
 7—Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District;
 8—Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund;
 9—Budget Commission;
 10—Board of Appraisers of Securities;
 11—State Text Book Commission;
 12—Foreign Investment Company Board.
 (c') Divisions of his Office:
 1—Division of Accounts;
 2—Division of Supervisor of State Banks;
 3—Division of Tax Redemption;
 4—Division of Pensions;
 5—Division of Railroad Assessments;

- 6—Division of County Depositories;
- 7—Division of the "Blue Sky" Law;
- 8—Division of Bank Receivership.

(e) THE OFFICE OF TREASURER:

W. V. Knott.

(a') Method of Selection: By election every four years.

(b') Functions: Is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- 1—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
- 2—State Board of Education;
- 3—Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District;
- 4—Board of Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund;
- 5—Board of Pensions;
- 6—Board of Tax Equalization;
- 7—State Text Book Commission;
- 8—Ex-Officio Insurance Commissioner;
- 9—Budget Commission.

(c') Divisions of his Office:

- 1—Division of Accounts;
- 2—Division of Insurance.

(f) THE OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

W. S. Cawthon.

(a') Method of Selection: By election every four years.

(b') Functions: Is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- 1—State Board of Education;
- 2—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
- 3—State Vocational Educational Board;
- 4—State Text Book Commission;
- 5—Board of Managers of Florida Farm Colony;
- 6—Budget Commission.

(c') Divisions of his Office:

- 1—Division of State High School Inspector—M. R. Hinson;
- 2—Division of Supervisor of Elementary Schools—R. M. Evans;
- 3—Division of State Director of Vocational Education:
 - (a'') Division of State Supervisor of Agriculture—J. F. Williams, Jr.; Assistant, H. E. Woods;
 - (b'') Division of State Supervisor of Trades and Industries—C. O. Holley;
 - (c'') Division of State Supervisor of Home Economics—Miss Boletha Frojen;
- 4—Division of Supervisor Teaching-Training—Miss Mary Sheppard;
- 5—Division of Supervisor Civilian Rehabilitation—C. M. Andrews;
- 6—Division of Supervisor Physical Education—C. M. Miles;
- 7—Division of State Agent for Negro Schools—D. E. Williams.

(g) **THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE:**
Nathan Mayo.

(a') **Method of Selection:** By election every four years.

(b') **Functions:** Is a member of the following Boards and Commissions:

- 1—Board of Commissioners of State Institutions;
- 2—Board of Pardons;
- 3—Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District;
- 4—Trustees of Internal Improvement Fund;
- 5—State Text Book Commission;
- 6—Budget Commission.

(c') **Division of His Office:**

- 1—Division of Agriculture and Immigration; also conducts Census Bureau, Enumeration of State Resources, and State Advertising;
- 2—Division of Pure Food and Drugs, Stock, Feed, Fertilizer, Citrus Fruits, Gasoline and Oil;
- 3—Division of Land;
- 4—Division of Field Notes;
- 5—Division of Prison;
- 6—Division of Shell Fish Commission;
- 7—Division of Chemistry;
- 8—Division of State Marketing Bureau.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Board of Commissioners of State Institutions: This Board is provided for in the Constitution and is composed of the Governor and the cabinet. It has charge of the eleemosynary institutions of the State—the Industrial School for Boys, Industrial School for Girls, State Asylum, State Farm—lets contracts for State printing and makes text book contracts, supervises State buildings and lets contracts for improvements.

Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District: Composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller and Commissioner of Agriculture. It is a governing board which has charge of the drainage projects and the general work of reclaiming the Everglades.

Sinking Fund Commission: Composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Administers moneys received by the State banks as interest on money on deposit, for retiring the State debt.

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund: They administer the disposition of State lands and the proceeds thereof. They are the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture.

State Pension Board: Passes on all applications for pensions. Composed of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer.

State Board of Health: Composed of three members appointed by the Governor. Its duty is to administer laws on sanitation and health.

Members—

- Dr. Henry Hansen, State Health Officer.
Chas. H. Mann, Jacksonville.
H. Mason Smith, Tampa.
Wm. D. Nobles, Pensacola.

State Live Stock Sanitary Board: Composed of seven members appointed by the Governor. Its function is to direct the work of eradication of the cattle tick, tuberculosis and hog cholera.

Members—

W. J. Edwards, Chairman, Ocala.
 H. H. Simmons, Jacksonville.
 T. Sutton Beville, Bushnell.
 W. L. Koon, Punta Gorda.
 T. M. Lykes, Tampa.
 R. A. Rozier, Laurel Hill.
 C. F. Raulerson, Ft. Pierce.
 One vacancy exists.
 J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee, State Veterinarian.

State Plant Board: The personnel is the same as that of the State Board of Control. Its duty is to administer the law on plant disease and the shipping of plants.

Foreign Investment Board: Composed of the Attorney General and the Comptroller. Administers laws on foreign corporations doing business in the State.

Budget Commission: Composed of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Commissioner of Agriculture and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

State Board of Education: This Board is also established by the Constitution. It is composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It has charge of the State School Fund, and coloborative supervision over State Colleges and the University with the Board of Control. It has the power of veto over acts of the Board of Control in the appointment of teachers and the setting of salaries. It may remove subordinate school officers.

State Canvassing Board: Composed of Secretary of State, Attorney General and Treasurer. Canvasses and reports on all election returns.

State Pension Board: Passes on all applications for pensions. Composed of the Governor, Comptroller and Treasurer.

State Board of Pardons: This is another Board created by the Constitution. It is composed of the Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Commissioner of Agriculture and Secretary of State. It passes on all questions of pardons.

State Board of Control: This statutory Board was created in 1905 when the Legislature undertook to consolidate the institutions of higher education. It supervises the expenditures for the Institutions of Higher Learning and makes recommendations to the Legislature concerning them. The personnel is appointed by the Governor—five in number, selected from different sections of the State, who serve without pay.

Members—

P. K. Yonge, Chairman, Pensacola.
 E. L. Wartman, Citra.
 A. H. Blanding, Bartow.
 W. B. Davis, Perry.
 E. W. Lane, Jacksonville.

State Road Department: Composed of five Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, one from each Congressional District and one from the State-at-large. It directs the construction of State highways.

Members—

Robert J. Bently, Chairman.
 Mallie Martin.
 E. P. Green.
 I. E. Schilling.
 W. J. Hillman.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

H. B. Pattishall, Jacksonville.
 W. S. Hall, Pensacola.
 C. J. Carraballo, Tampa.
 R. Porter Taylor, Jacksonville.
 W. A. Dean, Tampa.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

J. H. Haughton, Palatka.
 N. H. Hunter, Fort Myers.
 Herbert H. D'Alemberte, Pensacola.
 Wm. D. Jones, Jacksonville.
 Wm. M. Hankins, Daytona Beach.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Robt. Pentland, Jr., Jacksonville.
 Geo. H. Ford, Jacksonville.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

N. H. Baltzell, Marianna.
 Thos. W. Hudson, Miami.
 James E. Crump, Winter Haven.
 Wm. M. Rowlett, Tampa.
 John D. Raborn, Plant City.
 Carl A. Williams, St. Petersburg.
 S. G. Hollingsworth, Bradenton.
 John M. Mann, Lake Butler.
 Eugene B. Peek, Ocala.
 Thos. D. Vassar, Lakeland.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

R. H. Chapman, Lake City.
 T. R. James, Crestview.
 Philip D. Beall, Pensacola.
 Ernest Metcalf, West Palm Beach.
 Luther Mershon, Miami.
 Tom Whitaker, Tampa.
 J. Henry Blount, Jacksonville.
 D. Neil Fergusson, Ocala.

STATE BOARD OF PLUMBING COMMISSIONERS

Geo. M. McDonald, Jacksonville.
 Wm. B. McAndrew, Tampa.
 John A. Bronzonie, Tampa.
 Jno. Fowler, Jacksonville.
 Albert Meissner, Jacksonville.

STATE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

Fred J. James, Tampa.
 Mellen C. Greeley, Jacksonville.
 W. C. Frederic, Pensacola.
 Geo. L. Pfeiffer, Miami.

STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY EXAMINERS

Thos. J. Mahaffey, Jacksonville.
 A. L. Shealy, Gainesville.
 Paul Fischer, Bartow.

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTICS

E. B. Pritchard, Jacksonville.
 J. G. Rawls, Jacksonville.
 Robt. T. Graham, St. Augustine.
 W. U. Bethea, Bartow.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION

Composed of three members elected every four years. It is the duty of the Board to look after public interests in telephone, telegraph, railroads and common carriers.

A. S. Wells, Chairman.
 E. S. Matthews.
 Mrs. R. L. Eaton.

STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

Karl K. Eychaner, Tampa.
 Stephen P. Hill, Jacksonville.
 Wm. F. Davey, Daytona.
 K. J. Weihe, Ocala.
 H. W. Grady, Fort Myers.

STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS

Addison O'Neill, Daytona.
 Ralph B. Ferguson, Miami.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMING

Thos. M. Burns, Jacksonville.
 F. L. Miller, Sanford.
 Casey Hand, Orlando.
 L. C. Fisher, Milton.

STATE BOARD OF ENGINEERING EXAMINERS

Herbert D. Mendenhall, Lakeland.
 Chas. H. Ruggles, West Palm Beach.
 G. K. Armes, Tallahassee.
 A. D. Stevens, Jacksonville.
 C. S. Hammatt, Jacksonville.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

STATE EQUALIZER OF TAXES

Appointed by the Governor for two years. His findings are reviewed by the State Board of Equalizers, composed of Governor, Attorney General and Treasurer.

Frank Drew.

HOTEL COMMISSIONER

Appointed by the Governor for four years. His duty is to inspect hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and cafes as to safety and sanitation. Refusal to comply with his specifications renders the offender subject to fine for each day after receiving orders. Injunction proceedings may be had.

Ben H. Bostain.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Appointed by the Governor and holds at his pleasure by provision of the Constitution; by Statute of 1921 the appointment is by advice and consent of the Senate. It has been customary to place names of aspirants for the position on the primary ticket.

While the Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the State troops, except when in the service of the National Government, the Adjutant General is the active head and chief of staff. He attends to the details and is the medium of written communications to troops and to individuals in the military service. The State troops are known as the National Guard, as they are aided and partly trained by Federal Officers.

Vivian Collins.

STATE GEOLOGIST

Appointed by the Governor for four years. Makes geological surveys of the State. Gathers specimens and collects data on geological subjects and publishes in reports.

Herman Gunter.

STATE LABOR INSPECTOR

Appointed by the Governor for two years. It is his duty to see that the laws on child labor in factories are enforced, to see that safe and sanitary places are furnished by employers.

H. E. Mackey.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES

Appointed by and holds office at the pleasure of the Governor.

R. M. Sasnett, Jacksonville.

STATE MARKETING COMMISSIONER

Nominated by Commissioner of Agriculture. Appointed by Governor for two years. To aid in finding markets for farm products.

L. M. Rhodes, Jacksonville.

STATE GAME AND FRESH WATER FISH COMMISSION

For the conservation and protection of fresh water fish and game.

C. C. Woodward.

INSPECTOR OF AIRCRAFT

Hugh L. Mayes, Tallahassee; term not fixed by law.

STATE FISH COMMISSIONER

E. C. Strickland.

CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

Miss Helen Mawer.

MOTOR VEHICLE COMMISSION

Appointed by the Governor for four years. Walter McLin, Acting Commissioner.

AUDITING COMMISSION

Appointed by the Governor for four years. W. S. Murrow, Commissioner; Assistants, B. A. Luning, H. L. Pierce, W. M. Wainwright.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

State Forester, Harry Lee Baker.

Appointed by the Governor. S. Bryan Jennings, Chairman, Jacksonville; Simon F. Williams, A. A. Payne, N. J. Wicker, E. W. Thorpe.

LIBRARY COMMISSION

W. T. Cash, Secretary, Tallahassee, Fla.; Olin W. Kennedy, Albert M. Hall.

FISCAL REPORT

Department of Agriculture

**DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
AND IMMIGRATION**

STATIONERY AND CONTINGENT FUND

July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

Credit by Appropriation \$2,000.00

1929		
July 15—	Leon Electric Supply Company, Inc.....\$	26.75
	Miller-Bryant-Pierce Company	24.00
July 18—	D. A. Dixon Company	30.10
July 29—	Phillips Ribbon and Carbon Company, Inc.....	18.00
Aug. 2—	Artercraft Printers	7.50
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no disc. ordered, Comptr.-discount) makes figures different.....	12.50
	Fla. Industrial School for Boys	25.00
	Surprise Store	3.00
	H. R. Kaufman	3.00
Aug. 6—	A. A. A. Jackson (paid by Comptr.—bill was for \$18.50)	18.00
	The Record Company	15.00
	Leon Electric Supply Company, Inc.	3.20
Aug. 17—	D. A. Dixon Company	11.20
Aug. 28—	The MacMillan Company	5.50
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	.45
Sept. 3—	D. A. Dixon Company	12.50
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	.45
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	24.00
	A. A. A. Jackson	1.75
Sept. 12—	D. A. Dixon Company	22.90
	Craig and Company	9.00
	W. L. Marshall	19.50
	Leon Electric Supply Company	2.90
	G. J. Wagner	6.25
	W. H. May, P. M.	1.66
	W. L. Marshall	1.25
	H. and W. B. Drew	29.70
	H. and W. B. Drew	10.00
	H. and W. B. Drew	4.00
Sept. 26—	A. B. Dick Company	2.65
Sept. 27—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	1.50
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	9.50
Oct. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	2.25
	D. A. Dixon Company	3.50
Oct. 14—	Walker, Evans and Cogswell	7.50
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	26.15
	The Surprise Store	2.55
	H. and W. B. Drew—this amount was omitted by Comptroller.	
	Artercraft Printers	5.00
Dec. 3—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (no discount).....	64.75
	The Surprise Store	3.00
Dec. 10—	Leon Electric Supply Company, Inc.....	9.05
	D. A. Dixon Company	6.45
Dec. 21—	Underwood Typewriter Company (charged by Comptr. to (allowed to stay Com'r Agr. Fund (Com'r Agr. Fund-error)	
Dec. 30—	H. and W. B. Drew	40.00
Dec. 31—	D. A. Dixon Company	9.30
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (discount ordered here).....	231.80

1930		
Jan.	2—Bass Hardware Company	32.40
Jan.	8—W. L. Marshall	3.00
Jan.	18—H. and W. B. Drew (omitted by Comptroller)	
Jan.	23—Walker, Evans & Cogswell.....	48.90
Jan.	30—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., \$216.12 omitted by Comptr...	
Feb.	3—T. J. Appleyard, Inc.	2.14
Feb.	5—D. A. Dixon Company (omitted by Comptr.).....	
Feb.	4—A. A. A. Jackson	4.00
	Surprise Store	3.00
	Artcraft Printers	8.50
Feb.	7—Leon Electric Supply Company.....	1.20
	Good Luck Service Station.....	3.73
Feb.	17—T. J. Appleyard, Inc.	18.53
	Modern Appliance Company	6.90
Feb.	19—H. and W. B. Drew Company.....	35.00
Feb.	25—Collins Furniture Company.....	1.25
Mar.	3—T. J. Appleyard, Inc.	115.75
	The Surprise Store	3.00
Mar.	6—Leon Electric Supply Company, Inc.....	2.25
Mar.	10—Good Luck Service Station	1.20
	H. and W. B. Drew	40.69
Mar.	24—Robert Ranson .....	.70
Apr.	1—Southern Telephone and Construction Co.....	24.35
	The Surprise Store	3.00
	T. J. Appleyard, Inc.	422.25
Apr.	4—Southern Telephone and Construction Co.....	8.20
	New York City Post Office	1.30
	Postal Telegraph-Cable Company	11.70
	Leon Electric Supply Company, Inc.....	.75
	Fla. Industrial School for Boys.....	25.00
Apr.	8—Goodyear Key Company	2.10
	Fain Drug Company	1.50
May	1—Southern Telephone and Construction Co.....	27.55
	H. R. Kaufman	1.00
May	23—W. C. Dixon Transfer Co.	1.25
	Ditto, Inc.	1.10
		\$ 1,637.20
July 1, 1930, Balance on Hand.....		362.80
Total Appropriation		\$ 2,000.00

Note: This doubtless varies from Comptroller's book because of discounts as marked on items and not ordered off these books until January 1, 1930.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE'S TRAVELING AND CONTINGENT FUND

July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

Credit by Appropriation \$1,800.00

1929	
July 29—T. J. Brooks, 7/23-26 inc. two trips.....	\$ 17.24
Aug. 5—Nathan Mayo, 6/30-7/20—3352 miles (marketing)	482.06
Aug. 5—Nathan Mayo, 7/25-7/28—two trips	31.35
Aug. 17—J. M. Burgess, 8/14-15—dairy association.....	12.15
Aug. 22—Nathan Mayo, 8/5-8/19—four trips—milk, schools, farmers, prison affairs	65.15
Aug. 29—John M. Scott, 8/19-8/25—milk inspector.....	35.20
Sept. 14—E. D. Clawson (copied from Comptroller's book) ..	22.90
Sept. 9—Augustus Forrest (copied from same—no bill sent to bookkeeper)	37.36
Sept. 3—John M. Scott, 8/26-29 inc. (milk business).....	24.30
Sept. 18—John M. Scott, 9/9 (milk business).....	13.55
Sept. 24—John M. Scott, 9/19-9/21 inc.	35.98
Sept. 24—Nathan Mayo, 9/14/18 inc. (Memphis-Med-Fly) ..	81.29
Nov. 13—Nathan Mayo, Washington and Columbia trips Nat. Asso. Com'rs, Agr. and Med-Fly business.....	208.96
Nov. 21—Nathan Mayo, Marianna-Satsuma Meet, 11/16....	16.15
Dec. 2—Nathan Mayo, Citrus Inspection 11/29-12/1—not on Comptroller's book	
Dec. 19—F. E. Harrison, Traffic business, Atlanta, 12/15- 16 inc.	40.42
Dec. 31—Nathan Mayo, 12/15-27—four trips	53.80
Dec. 23—Underwood Typewriter Co. (error Comptroller bookkeeper)	58.03
1930	
Jan. 11—Nathan Mayo, 1/3-4 inc. South Florida.....	39.10
Jan. 23—T. J. Brooks, 1/21-22—Montgomery, meeting South- ern Com'rs Agr. and Plant Boards same states..	17.20
Jan. 27—Nathan Mayo, 1/22-24—Winter Haven (citrus)....	70.88
Feb. 4—Charles Northern, October 1929, (no information) o. k. "Mayo"	19.05
Feb. 10—Nathan Mayo, 1/29-and Feb. 6-8 inc. 3 trips.....	77.75
Feb. 18—Nathan Mayo, 2/12-15 inc. three trips.....	85.03
Feb. 25—Nathan Mayo, 2/19-23 inc. South Fla. trip sponsored by S. A. L. Ry. Co.	95.95
Mar. 10—Nathan Mayo, 2/28 and Mar. 3, inc. (G'ville).....	37.75
May 23—T. J. Brooks, 5/16-20—two trips, Quincy & Chipley	18.20
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$ 1,696.80
Balance	103.20
July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930—Appropriation \$ 1,800.00	

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAMS FUNDS

July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

Credit by Appropriation \$4,500.00

1929				
July	29—	W. A. Crawford Transfer	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.49
Aug.	2—	W. A. Crawford Transfer .....	.50	
		Railway Express Agency, Inc.	114.93	
Aug.	6—	Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. .	22.70	
		Western Union Telegraph Co.	48.50	
		Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	13.69	\$ 200.32
Sept.	5—	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	16.35	
		Railway Express Agency, Inc.	96.95	
		Western Union Telegraph Co.	37.56	
		Dixon Transfer Co.	29.05	
		Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. .	48.10	\$ 228.01
Oct.	5—	Western Union Telegraph Co.	42.36	
		Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	16.82	
		Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. .	42.00	
		Railway Express Agency, Inc.	6.97	
		W. A. Crawford Transfer	7.50	
		W. A. Crawford Transfer	1.50	\$ 117.15
Nov.	2—	Western Union Telegraph Co. (charged erroneously by Comptroller to Bureau of Immigration)		
		Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	20.32	
		Railway Express Agency, Inc.	37.67	
		Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. .	59.75	
		W. A. Crawford Transfer	2.37	\$ 120.11
Dec.	3—	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	20.19	
		Railway Express Agency, Inc.	78.00	
		Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. .	42.65	
		Western Union Telegraph Co.	36.45	
Dec.	30—	The Record Company (shipping)	81.69	\$ 258.98
1930				
Jan.	1—	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	13.24	
		Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. .	32.40	
		W. C. Dixon Transfer	5.75	
Jan.	8—	Western Union Telegraph Co.	19.78	
Jan.	27—	S. A. L. Railway Co. (freight) freight 15.23—storage 11.03 (charged by Comptroller erroneously to Bureau of Immigration)		\$ 71.17

Feb.	3—	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	20.06		
		Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. ..	32.15		
Feb.	7—	Western Union Telegraph Co.	18.35		
		Railway Express Agency, Inc. (Jan.) ..	18.92		
		Railway Express Agency, Inc. (Dec.) ..	50.66		
Feb.	10—	W. C. Dixon Transfer	22.66	\$	162.80
Mar.	3—	Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. ..	22.80		
		Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	19.25		
		Railway Express Agency, Inc.	6.11		
		W. C. Dixon Transfer	5.50		
		Western Union Telegraph Co.	33.72		
Mar.	11—	Southern Telephone and Constr. Co. ..	3.25	\$	90.63
Apr.	1—	Railway Express Agency, Inc.	32.85		
Apr.	4—	Western Union Telegraph Co.	11.30		
		W. H. May, P. M. (Fla. Review)	12.05	\$	56.20
1929					
Sep.-Apr.					
	1930—	W. H. May, P. M. (stamps)	\$ 3,192.00	\$	3,192.00
			\$4,499.86	\$	4,499.86
July 1, 1930—	BALANCE .....		.14		.14
			\$4,500.00	\$	4,500.00
			APPROPRIATION		

PRINTING QUARTERLY BULLETIN

July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

Credit by Appropriation \$20,000.00

1929		
Sept. 6—	The Orange Press, Inc., 15,000 bulletins.....	\$ 3,618.55
Sept. 24—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (binding).....	9.00
	Respass-Johnson Engraving Company.....	12.60
Oct. 1—	Dixie Engraving Company (Copper half-tones)...	19.08
Oct. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc. (binding).....	46.25
Oct. 3—	Artcraft Printers (Soil Analysis).....	75.60
Oct. 14—	The Macmillan Company (year book).....	7.50
Nov. 25—	The Orange Press, Inc., 15,000 bulletins.....	2,506.00
Dec. 3—	Artcraft Printers (500 Dairy Products).....	28.50
	Artcraft Printers (2,000 Grape Culture), etc.....	188.01
1930		
Feb. 4—	Artcraft Printers—7,000 bulletins. (F. Principles)	266.00
Feb. 25—	The Record Company—15,000 bulletins, etc.	3,933.50
	Burgert Bros.—photographs	6.00
Mar. 3—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc.—2,000 Irish potatoes and binding	167.00
	Newell B. Davis Studio—finishing kodaks	3.68
Mar. 10—	W. H. May, P. M.—mailing bulletin.....	83.18
Mar. 17—	Alex R. Johnson—photographs	2.40
	W. B. Powell Studio—photographs	5.15
Apr. 1—	Artcraft Printers—2,000 copies "Dairymen".....	130.60
	Newell B. Davis Studio—photographs.....	4.23
Apr. 8—	The Record Company—10,200 Karlton Klasp En- velopes	153.00
	Adams Studio	35.00
	Jack Spottswood	7.00
Apr. 9—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc.—15,000 (N. W. Florida), etc.	3,153.41
Apr. 22—	Marable's Studio—views, etc.	4.50
Apr. 29—	Southern Art Engraving Company—color plates..	136.25
June 2—	Florida Grower Press—15,000 copies bulletin....	5,085.77
June 26—	Respass Engraving Company, Inc. (half tones)...	92.81
TOTAL		\$19,780.57
Balance		219.43
July 1, 1929-July 1, 1930—Appropriation.		\$20,000.00

FARM DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

CREDIT BY APPROPRIATION \$5,000.00

Brought forward, \$ 223.67—\$ 5,223.67

1929			
July	1—	Salaries, June	\$ 425.00
Aug.	1—	" July	425.00
Sept.	1—	" August	425.00
Oct.	1—	" September	425.00
Nov.	1—	" October	425.00
Dec.	1—	" November	425.00

1930			
Jan.	1—	" December	477.00
Feb.	1—	" January	425.00
Mar.	1—	" February	425.00
Apr.	1—	" March	425.00
May	1—	" April	425.00
June	1—	" May	425.00

TOTAL	\$ 5,152.00
Balance	71.67

July 1, 1929-July 1, 1930, Appropriation and Brought Forward.....	\$ 5,223.67
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PHOTOSTAT SUPPLIES

July 1, 1929—July 1, 1930

CREDIT BY APPROPRIATION \$750.00

1929			
July	19—Benson Book and Jewelry Store—balance clock....	\$	1.25
Oct.	9—Photostat Corporation—Developer		10.80
	(This item charged elsewhere by Comptroller, who fails to say "where").		
Nov.	5—Photostat Corporation—paper and developer		75.10
Apr.	29—Photostat Corporation—paper, developer, hypo...		81.58
May	3—G. J. Wagner—shelves and labor		4.25
	Fain Drug Company—gloves		1.50
May	2—Leon Electric Supply Company—switch key—time		.90
May	17—Photostat Corporation—paper, developer, hypo...		163.16
	Photostat Corporation—paper, developer, hypo...		81.58
	Photostat Corporation—paper		131.70
June	4—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight		8.19
	W. A. Bass Hardware Company—Bucket		1.25
TOTAL		\$	561.26
Balance			188.74
July 1, 1929-July 1, 1930, Appropriation..		\$	750.00

PRINTING MAPS

CREDIT BY APPROPRIATION \$6,000.00

1930			
Mar.	31—J. W. Clement Company—14,200 maps	\$	4,562.07
May	1—Railway Express Agency, Inc.		17.69
TOTAL		\$	4,579.76
Balance			1,420.24
July 1, 1929-July 1, 1930—Appropriation..		\$	6,000.00

ADVERTISING FUND—PRINTING

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

July	1—Artcraft Printers, cuts.....	\$ 8.77
July	1—Artcraft Printers, June Review.....	290.50
Aug.	1—Artcraft Printers, July Review.....	290.50
Sept.	5—Artcraft Printers, August Review.....	272.35
Oct.	2—Artcraft Printers, 5,000 Reviews.....	259.55
Oct.	2—The Record Co., folders.....	1,161.26
Oct.	22—Lassing Publishing Co., "Industrial Survey".....	3,606.81
Oct.	22—Lassing Publishing Co., "Industrial Survey".....	91.79
Oct.	22—Record Company, folders.....	80.50
Nov.	2—Artcraft Printers, October Review.....	250.50
Nov.	2—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins.....	652.33
Dec.	4—Artcraft Printers, November Review.....	250.50
Dec.	6—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., citrus bulletins.....	865.95
Dec.	20—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins.....	795.15
Jan.	1—Artcraft Printers, December Review.....	250.50
Jan.	10—Record Company, folders, "Florida Today".....	1,801.41
Feb.	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins.....	42.00
Feb.	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins.....	28.00
Feb.	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., cards.....	1.25
Feb.	2—Artcraft Printers, 5,400 copies Review, 4 cuts and 5,000 cards.....	343.72
Feb.	14—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins, cuts, etc.....	463.30
Feb.	27—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins, cards, cuts.....	500.40
Mar.	1—Artcraft Printers, copies "Review," "Waterways," and "Plant Life".....	421.75
Mar.	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., etchings, half-tones.....	776.45
Apr.	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., printing, half-tones and supplies.....	647.09
Apr.	1—Artcraft Printers, 6,500 copies Review, two issues.....	401.87
Apr.	1—Artcraft Printers, 2 pamphlets, 2,000 copies.....	110.05
Apr.	11—The Record Co., printing 1,000 maps.....	50.00
Apr.	23—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., supplies, half-tones and bulletins.....	794.25
Apr.	27—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., balance bulletins.....	28.61
May	3—Artcraft Printers, 6,000 copies April Review.....	266.50
May	3—Artcraft Printers, 12,000 gummed labels.....	27.09
May	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., 2,000 Mango bulletins.....	167.20
May	11—The Record Co., 40,000 booklets.....	7,252.50
May	17—The Tribune Press, 20,000 booklets.....	2,250.00
June	3—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., 2,000 bulletins, "Hogs" and half-tones.....	615.30
June	3—Artcraft Printers, 6,500 copies Review and en- velopes.....	283.50
June	29—Artcraft Printers, 6,000 copies Review.....	266.50
June	29—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins, etchings, cuts.....	856.85
TOTAL		\$27,522.55

ADVERTISING FUND—FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

July	5—Margaret Cobb, fruit and vegetables.....	\$ 98.40
July	24—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Iowa State Fair.....	164.44
July	28—Allan B. Head, expense Iowa State Fair.....	35.00
July	31—Iowa State Fair, Space	350.00
Aug.	1—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Iowa State Fair.....	625.00
Aug.	4—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight to Iowa State Fair.....	389.00
Aug.	4—S. W. Hiatt, expense Iowa State Fair.....	300.00
Aug.	14—P. S. Taylor, 3 scrip books, Iowa State Fair.....	90.00
Aug.	24—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Iowa State Fair.....	300.00
Aug.	27—Bankers' Life Insurance Company, radio at Iowa State Fair	80.00
Aug.	27—Geo. F. Ogden, music, radio, Iowa State Fair.....	50.00
Aug.	28—Fairall & Co., Advertisement in newspaper.....	322.00
Sept.	10—P. S. Taylor, trip to Iowa State Fair.....	180.70
Sept.	12—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Iowa State Fair.....	200.00
Sept.	13—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Iowa State Fair.....	408.81
Sept.	26—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Iowa State Fair.....	59.10
Sept.	27—Iowa State Fair, advertising in catalog.....	40.00
Oct.	16—Kelsey City Nurseries, plants for Iowa State Fair..	186.50
Oct.	30—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Chicago Fair.....	425.00
Oct.	31—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Chicago Fair.....	38.50
Nov.	13—S. W. Hiatt, expense Chicago Fair.....	300.00
Nov.	15—Live Stock Show, Chicago Fair.....	750.00
Nov.	17—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Chicago Fair.....	600.00
Nov.	17—Summit Nursery, expense Chicago Fair.....	41.00
Nov.	22—Wm. L. Wilson, expense Chicago Fair.....	25.45
Nov.	26—Avocado Growers' Exchange, exhibit, Chicago....	20.00
Nov.	27—Doran Brothers Co., tomatoes for exhibit, Chicago	8.00
Dec.	10—Chicago Drivers' Journal, expense Chicago Fair..	105.00
Dec.	15—J. A. Mackintosh, expense Chicago Fair.....	392.61
Dec.	20—Avocado Growers' Exchange, exhibit, Chicago....	17.50
Dec.	20—Mary Stennis, trip to Chicago Fair.....	150.58
Dec.	29—A. C. L. Ry. Co., freight to Jacksonville from Chicago Fair	202.19
Dec.	29—Printing Cards, distribution, Chicago.....	22.50
Jan.	2—Blue Bus and Storage Co., drayage.....	68.50
Jan.	16—Walter Hawkins, fruit	84.50
Jan.	16—J. A. Mackintosh, services and expense.....	651.71
Jan.	19—Lighthouse Growers and Shippers, vegetables....	8.00
Jan.	19—T. J. Letchworth, papayas	10.00
Jan.	19—J. M. Holding, beans	11.00
Jan.	19—Geo. W. Kosch, fruits	5.80
Jan.	19—Manatee County Growers' Ass'n, vegetables.....	18.50
Jan.	19—Flamingo Poultry Market, pineapples.....	16.04
Jan.	19—S. P. Kinnard, beans	16.00
Jan.	19—R. H. Klenner, pineapples	10.00
Jan.	19—Alfred Warren, pineapples	15.25
Jan.	28—Flexhume Corporation, sign for Union Station Exhibit, Jacksonville, Florida	118.75
Jan.	28—The Sign Shop, placards, Union Station Exhibit...	20.00
Feb.	7—J. A. Mackintosh, services, Union Station Exhibit..	83.30
Feb.	7—J. A. Mackintosh, expenses, Union Station Exhibit	54.00

Feb. 7—Harney-Morrow Fruit Co., fruits.....	16.15
Feb. 7—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	7.75
Feb. 7—Floral Supply Co., decorations.....	4.00
Feb. 7—J. B. Prine, Union Station Exhibit.....	7.00
Feb. 12—J. A. Mackintosh, services, Union Station Exhibit..	41.65
Feb. 12—Electric Lights, Union Station Exhibit.....	29.47
Feb. 12—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	13.50
Feb. 14—Jacksonville Terminal Co., expenses Exhibit.....	91.30
Feb. 14—J. A. Mackintosh, two trips to Tampa and Sarasota, and expenses packing exhibits.....	195.00
Feb. 22—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	11.50
Feb. 22—J. A. Mackintosh, exhibits and spaces therefor....	360.00
Mar. 1—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	66.25
Mar. 8—The Sign Shop, card signs.....	11.00
Mar. 8—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	21.25
Mar. 9—J. A. Mackintosh, services.....	91.63
Mar. 9—J. A. Mackintosh, assembling fair materials.....	74.29
Mar. 14—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	25.81
Mar. 14—City of Jacksonville, lights, Union Station Exhibit..	47.00
Mar. 14—H. & W. B. Drew Co., two Florida Flags.....	50.20
Mar. 18—Glen St. Mary's Nurseries Co., plants.....	50.00
Mar. 25—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	17.50
Apr. 1—Tallahassee Lumber Co., lumber and drayage.....	65.00
Apr. 1—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables.....	17.00
Apr. 1—Walter Hawkins, fruit.....	63.00
Apr. 1—Walter Hawkins, fruit.....	318.70
Apr. 7—J. A. Mackintosh, expenses Jacksonville Union Sta- tion Exhibit.....	125.25
Apr. 11—Walter Hawkins, fruit.....	144.40
Apr. 11—City of Jacksonville, lights, Union Station Exhibit	46.13
Apr. 11—Floral Supply Co., ferns.....	14.00
Apr. 17—J. A. Mackintosh, services and materials for fairs and exhibits.....	293.99
Apr. 17—J. A. Mackintosh, moving exhibit from Union Sta- tion, Jacksonville, to Tallahassee.....	161.59
May 3—J. A. Mackintosh, services, travel, and materials gathered for fairs and exhibits.....	391.52
May 3—The Doxsee Co., clams.....	53.50
May 17—Tallahassee Lumber Co., lumber and drayage.....	35.57
May 17—Nicholas DeVries, vegetables.....	45.00
June 3—Jacksonville Tent & Awning Co., curtains.....	38.00
July 3—Jacksonville Ship Chandlery Co., chairs.....	29.00
June 3—J. A. Mackintosh, salary for May.....	250.00
June 3—J. A. Mackintosh, travel expenses.....	68.00
June 3—J. A. Mackintosh, expense carpenters, etc.....	118.80
June 29—Tallahassee Variety Works, lumber and supplies..	50.50
June 29—Tallahassee Lumber Co., selected Cypress.....	7.51
Feb. 22—Chicago Mdse. & Equipment Co., supplies for Chicago Fair.....	6.50
Mar. 9—J. A. Mackintosh, travel and hotel expense, con- ducting exhibit.....	181.20
TOTAL.....	\$11,925.04

ADVERTISING FUND—SALARIES

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

July 31—P. S. Taylor	\$ 333.33
July 31—J. W. Burgess	175.00
July 31—John M. Scott	350.00
July 31—William Hicks	150.00
July 31—Leola Sauls	150.00
July 31—Vera Leverette	100.00
July 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Aug. 31—P. S. Taylor	333.33
Aug. 31—J. W. Burgess	175.00
Aug. 31—John M. Scott	350.00
Aug. 31—William Hicks	150.00
Aug. 31—Leola Sauls	150.00
Aug. 31—Vera Leverette	100.00
Aug. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Sept. 30—P. S. Taylor	333.33
Sept. 30—J. W. Burgess	175.00
Sept. 30—John M. Scott	350.00
Sept. 30—William Hicks	150.00
Sept. 30—Leola Sauls	150.00
Sept. 30—Vera Leverette	100.00
Sept. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
Oct. 31—P. S. Taylor	333.33
Oct. 31—J. W. Burgess	175.00
Oct. 31—John M. Scott	350.00
Oct. 31—Wm. Hicks	150.00
Oct. 31—Leola Sauls	150.00
Oct. 31—Vera Leverette	125.00
Nov. 30—P. S. Taylor	333.33
Nov. 30—J. W. Burgess	175.00
Nov. 30—John M. Scott	350.00
Nov. 30—William Hicks	150.00
Nov. 30—Leola Sauls	150.00
Nov. 30—Vera Leverette	125.00
Nov. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
Dec. 31—P. S. Taylor	333.33
Dec. 31—J. W. Burgess	175.00
Dec. 31—John M. Scott	350.00
Dec. 31—Wm. Hicks	150.00
Dec. 31—Leola Sauls	150.00
Dec. 31—Vera Leverette	125.00
Dec. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Jan. 31—P. S. Taylor	333.33
Jan. 31—John M. Scott	350.00
Jan. 31—J. W. Burgess	175.00
Jan. 31—Leola Sauls	150.00
Jan. 31—Wm. Hicks	150.00
Jan. 31—Vera Leverette	125.00
Jan. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Feb. 28—John M. Scott	350.00
Feb. 28—J. W. Burgess	200.00
Feb. 28—Wm. Hicks	150.00
Feb. 28—Vera Leverette	125.00
Feb. 28—Clipping Service	78.00
Mar. 31—John M. Scott	350.00
Mar. 31—J. W. Burgess	200.00

Mar. 31—Wm. Hicks	150.00
Mar. 31—Vera Leverette	125.00
Mar. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Apr. 30—John M. Scott	350.00
Apr. 30—J. W. Burgess	200.00
Apr. 30—Wm. Hicks	150.00
Apr. 30—Vera Leverette	125.00
Apr. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
May 31—John M. Scott	350.00
May 31—J. W. Burgess	200.00
May 31—Wm. Hicks	150.00
May 31—Vera Leverette	125.00
May 31—Clipping Service	78.00
June 30—John M. Scott	350.00
June 30—J. W. Burgess	200.00
June 30—Wm. Hicks	150.00
June 30—Vera Leverette	125.00
June 30—Clipping Service	78.00
TOTAL	\$13,891.31

ADVERTISING FUND—TRAVELING EXPENSE

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

July 5—John M. Scott, trip to Davenport.....	\$ 37.35
July 9—P. S. Taylor, trip to Live Oak.....	6.00
July 20—John M. Scott, expense and mileage.....	105.92
July 24—S. A. L. Ry. Co., scrip book.....	30.00
July 25—P. S. Taylor, trip to Bradenton.....	24.76
Aug. 4—T. J. Brooks, trip to Miami.....	17.11
Aug. 7—John M. Scott, trip July 31-Aug. 3.....	50.95
Aug. 9—Capital Auto Supply Co., auto repairs.....	3.00
Sept. 5—John M. Scott, trip to Waldo, Tavares.....	34.75
Sept. 26—John M. Scott, trip to Naples, Bradenton.....	78.95
Oct. 12—T. J. Brooks, trip to Gainesville.....	14.50
Oct. 20—T. J. Brooks, trip to Mt. Pleasant.....	10.70
Oct. 22—John M. Scott, trip to LaCrosse.....	2.80
Nov. 9—John M. Scott, trip to Tallahassee.....	11.10
Nov. 9—T. J. Brooks, trip to Marianna.....	15.00
Nov. 13—P. S. Taylor, trip to Nashville, Tenn.....	115.62
Nov. 23—C. E. Shepperd, expense for booklet.....	21.78
Dec. 1—J. W. Burgess, trip to State Fair.....	40.55
Dec. 4—C. E. Shepperd, expense for booklet.....	25.25
Dec. 4—John M. Scott, trips Nov. 12, 14, 15.....	7.60
Dec. 4—John M. Scott, trips Nov. 26, 28, 29, 30.....	27.50
Dec. 10—One-half expense of H. H. Green.....	175.00
Dec. 10—C. E. Shepperd, expense booklet.....	59.64
Dec. 10—Capital Auto Supply Co., repairs to car.....	3.35
Dec. 10—S. A. L. Ry. Co., scrip book.....	30.00
Dec. 17—J. W. Burgess, trip to Avon Park, Leesburg.....	48.58
Dec. 17—C. E. Shepperd, expense booklet.....	82.42
Dec. 15—P. E. Taylor, trip to St. Augustine.....	21.13
Jan. 10—J. M. Scott, trips Dec. 16, 19, 27, 28.....	36.00
Jan. 10—Tallahassee Motor Co., car repairs.....	34.04
June 12—T. J. Brooks, travel.....	12.85
Jan. 28—John M. Scott, trips Jan. 21-23.....	19.91
Feb. 7—J. A. Mackintosh, two trips Jacksonville.....	83.60
Feb. 7—John M. Scott, trip to Bradenton.....	7.95
Mar. 8—John M. Scott, trip to Gainesville and Miami....	20.20
Apr. 5—John M. Scott, three trips, Mar. 16, 22, 27-28.....	24.55
Apr. 8—T. J. Brooks, trip to St. Augustine.....	14.75
Apr. 17—John M. Scott, trip to Ocala, Brooksville and Starke	27.20
May 21—John M. Scott, three trips, April and May.....	42.60
June 14—John M. Scott, trip to Hamilton County.....	61.54
June 14—John M. Scott, trip to West Florida.....	37.64
June 22—John M. Scott, trip June 20-21.....	24.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,548.14

ADVERTISING FUND—STATIONERY**From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929**

July 3—	Geo. D. Barnard Co., paper	\$	4.26
Jan. 31—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., supplies.....		26.10
June 29—	D. A. Dixon Co., supplies.....		7.00
TOTAL		\$	37.36

ADVERTISING FUND—POSTAGE**From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929**

July 1—	Mailing Review.....	\$	6.78
Aug. 4—	Mailing Review.....		7.75
Sept. 5—	Mailing Review		7.71
Sept. 30—	Mailing Review		7.50
Nov. 1—	Mailing Review		7.81
Dec. 1—	Mailing Review		7.50
Jan. 1—	Mailing Review		7.53
Feb. 4—	Mailing Review		9.26
Mar. 1—	Mailing Review		7.89
Mar. 29—	Mailing Review		7.73
Mar. 29—	Mailing Quarterly Bulletin.....		20.79
May 3—	Mailing Review		7.47
June 3—	Mailing Review		7.79
June 29—	Mailing Review		4.19
June 29—	Mailing Quarterly Bulletin		12.48
TOTAL		\$	130.18

ADVERTISING FUND—GENERAL EXPENSE

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

July 5—	John M. Scott, photographs.....	\$ 8.37
July 13—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
July 26—	Jean Paleologue, art work	50.00
Aug. 7—	John M. Scott, photographs	13.57
Aug. 8—	Southern Art Engraving Co., cuts	468.38
Aug. 14—	Jean Paleologue, art work	50.00
Aug. 16—	Cashwell Cook Printers, cuts	56.60
Aug. 27—	Worsinger Window Service, photo	5.00
Aug. 28—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Sept. 5—	Newell B. Davis, photos	8.00
Sept. 14—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Sept. 14—	Southern Art Engraver Co., cuts, etc.	430.82
Sept. 24—	Copper Half-tones	35.19
Sept. 26—	John M. Scott, photo work	10.57
Sept. 28—	Cashwell Cook Printers	25.70
Oct. 2—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Oct. 8—	American Eagle, back numbers	14.45
Oct. 8—	Baird Hardware Co., camera	172.93
Oct. 16—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Oct. 22—	John M. Scott, brief case and photos	8.50
Oct. 30—	Western Newspaper Union, art work	12.50
Oct. 31—	Live Stock Record, subscription .....	.50
Oct. 31—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Oct. 31—	Life & Casualty Insurance Co., radio service.....	402.00
Nov. 2—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., cuts	154.87
Nov. 2—	Southern Art Engraving Co., cuts and supplies....	6.75
Nov. 2—	Tallahassee Variety Works, photo frame.....	21.00
Nov. 10—	Jahn & Ollier Engraving Co., art work.....	8.39
Nov. 10—	J. M. Scott, photo and sationery supplies.....	15.54
Nov. 13—	Jahn & Ollier Engraving Co., Art work.....	9.82
Nov. 14—	C. W. Williams, radio service	20.00
Nov. 30—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Nov. 30—	Tallahassee Variety Works, picture frames.....	25.00
Dec. 4—	V. E. Jacobs Co., silver cup	100.00
Dec. 4—	John M. Scott, photo supplies	8.43
Dec. 4—	Tallahassee Variety Works, picture crates.....	10.00
Dec. 10—	Automobile Blue Book, Inc., books.....	6 83
Dec. 14—	Photos for bulletin	10.25
Dec. 14—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Dec. 22—	Live Stock Photo Co., photographs	19.00
Dec. 22—	Hope Cawthorn, photographs	9.00
Dec. 21—	C. E. Shepperd, tourist bulletin.....	300.00
Jan. 4—	Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Jan. 10—	John M. Scott, photo supplies	16.43
Jan. 10—	Elliott Addressing Machine Co., supplies.....	216.47
Jan. 16—	Wilmer Atkinson Co., half-tones	12.34
Jan. 16—	Southern Art Engraving Co., cuts and art work....	11.13
Jan. 16—	Elliott Addressing Machine Co., cabinet.....	269.30
Jan. 16—	Jacksonville Ship Chandlery Co., canvass.....	75.00
Jan. 19—	Flowers Hardware Co., glass	4.90
Jan. 19—	Elliott Addressing Machine Co., stencils.....	35.84
Jan. 19—	American Agriculturist, cuts	2.85
Jan. 19—	J. T. DeGrost, photo for Union Sta. Exhibit.....	17.32
Jan. 28—	John M. Scott, supplies	18.33
Jan. 28—	Dixie Engraving Co., half-tones	27.60

Feb. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., half-tones, etc.	257.87
Feb. 2—	Pathfinder Publishing Co., half-tones	12.49
Feb. 2—	Adams Jewelry Co., silver loving cup.....	90.00
Feb. 7—	R. E. Dahlgren, photographs	8.00
Feb. 12—	A. A. A. Jackson, cabinet	8.50
Feb. 12—	Capper-Harman-Slocum, zinc cuts	23.00
Feb. 12—	Manufacturers Record, subscription	6.50
Feb. 12—	McMillan Co., copy "Physical World"	2.97
Feb. 19—	McGraw-Hill Book Co., books "Advertising".....	13.00
Feb. 22—	Jack Strausky, painting	11.00
Mar. 1—	H. & W. B. Drew Co., stencils	8.00
Mar. 1—	T. H. Humphress, services	6.00
Mar. 4—	Poultry Tribune Co., half-tone	5.89
Mar. 8—	John M. Scott, photos and photo supplies.....	11.32
Mar. 11—	H. & W. B. Drew Co., stencils	36.00
Mar. 11—	Florida Power & Light Co., work on maps.....	65.98
Mar. 18—	J. W. Clement Co., 1010 maps of Florida.....	409.05
Mar. 18—	Literary Digest, drawing and cuts.....	42.51
Apr. 1—	Jean Paleologue, art work	25.00
Apr. 1—	Elliott Addressing Machine Co., stencils.....	9.82
Apr. 5—	John M. Scott, photo supplies	17.49
Apr. 11—	The Sign Shop, crating sign	8.50
Apr. 17—	John M. Scott, photo supplies	10.52
Apr. 17—	Southern Art Engraving Co., cuts	177.78
Apr. 17—	Cashwell Cook Printers, services, cuts, etc.....	33.10
Apr. 27—	W. C. Dixon, freight and drayage	9.31
May 3—	John M. Scott, photo supplies	19.00
May 7—	Foster & Reynolds Co., crating and express.....	8.59
May 7—	A. A. A. Jackson, cabinet	20.00
June 12—	Williams & Harrell, silver cup	59.00
June 14—	John M. Scott, stationery and photos.....	18.23
June 22—	Talla. Variety Works, boxes and bottoms.....	49.30
June 29—	H. R. Kaufman, adjusting typewriters.....	6.50
June 29—	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	17.73
June 29—	Postal Tel. & Cable Co., telegrams.....	12.20
June 29—	Railway Express Agency, Inc., freight.....	58.26
June 29—	Southern Tel. & Construction Co., telephones.....	42.90
June 29—	Jean Paleologue, art work	50.00

TOTAL\$ 5,776.78

ADVERTISING FUND **DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN MAGAZINES OF AGRICULTURE**

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Name	Place	Cost	Space	Circulation	Date	Magazine Is Published
Market Grower's Journal....	Louisville, Ky.....	\$ 96.04	2 columns	39,000	Dec.	Semi-monthly
Rural New Yorker.....	New York, N. Y.....	480.20	½ page	256,000	Dec.	Weekly
Southern Agriculturist.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	514.50	¼ page	539,642	Jan.	Semi-monthly
Southern Ruralist.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1,100.00	½ page	460,001	Jan.	Semi-monthly
Capper's Farmer.....	Topeka, Kans.....	1,675.80	½ page	837,282	Jan.	Monthly
American Agriculturist.....	New York, N. Y.....	303.21	½ page	144,196	Jan.	Weekly
Hoard's Dairyman.....	Fort Atkinson, Wis...	455.00	½ page	138,783	Jan.	Semi-monthly
Farm and Fireside.....	New York, N. Y.....	882.00	1 column	1,247,894	Feb.	Monthly
Farm Stock and Home.....	Minneapolis, Minn....	378.28	½ page	157,754	Feb.	Semi-monthly
National Farm News.....	Washington, D. C....	75.00	150 lines	138,421	Feb.	Weekly
New England Homestead....	Springfield, Mass.....	205.80	½ page	82,578	Feb.	Weekly
Pennsylvania Farmer.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	188.16	1 column	202,571	Feb.	Weekly
Successful Farming.....	Des Moines, Iowa....	2,646.00	1 page	1,021,259	Feb.	Monthly
Farm Journal.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,940.00	1 page	1,343,139	Feb.	Monthly
Poultry Tribune.....	Mt. Morris, Ill.....	264.60	1 column	148,494	Mar.	Monthly
TOTAL .....	.....	\$12,204.59		6,757,014		

ADVERTISING FUND
DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINES
From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Name	Place	Cost	Space	Circulation	Date	Magazine is Published
Manufacturers' Record.	Baltimore, Md.....	\$ 126.00	1 page	13,838	Nov.	Weekly
Forbes	New York, N. Y....	490.00	1 page	67,825	Dec.	Semi-monthly
Wall Street Journal...	New York, N. Y....	277.50	¼ page	34,000	Dec.	Daily
Magazine of Business..	Chicago, Ill.....	980.00	1 page	196,508	Jan.	Monthly
TOTAL.....	.....	\$1,873.50		312,171		

DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINES

Journal of the National Educational Association	Washington, D. C....	\$ 355.00	1 page	130,000	Dec.	Monthly
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DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN TOURIST GUIDE

Automobile Blue Book..	Chicago, Ill	\$ 537.10	1 page		November:
Automobile Blue Book..	Chicago, Ill	122.50	1 page		Volume 1
Automobile Blue Book..	Chicago, Ill	122.50	1 page		Volume 2
Automobile Blue Book..	Chicago, Ill	122.50	1 page		Volume 3
Automobile Blue Book..	Chicago, Ill	122.50	1 page		Volume 7
TOTAL.....	.....	\$1,027.10			

ADVERTISING FUND
DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN LITERARY MAGAZINES

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Name	Place	Cost	Space	Circulation	Date	Magazine Is Published
Literary Digest.....	New York, N. Y.....	\$ 2,654.10	2 columns	1,533,504	Sept.	Weekly
Red Book.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1,332.80	2 columns	766,789	Sept.	Monthly
National Geographic.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,225.00	½ page	1,200,000	Sept.	Monthly
Review of Reviews.....	New York, N. Y.....	392.00	1 page	170,037	Sept.	Monthly
World's Work.....	New York, N. Y.....	441.00	1 page	150,033	Sept.	Monthly
American Motorist.....	Washington, D. C.....	490.00	1 page	134,032	Sept.	Monthly
American Magazine.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,669.92	1 column	2,145,718	Sept.	Monthly
Literary Digest.....	New York, N. Y.....	2,654.10	2 columns	1,533,504	Oct.	Weekly
Red Book.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1,332.80	2 columns	766,789	Oct.	Monthly
National Geographic.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,225.00	½ page	1,200,000	Oct.	Monthly
Review of Reviews.....	New York, N. Y.....	392.00	1 page	170,037	Oct.	Monthly
World's Work.....	New York, N. Y.....	441.00	1 page	150,033	Oct.	Monthly
American Motorist.....	Washington, D. C.....	490.00	1 page	134,032	Oct.	Monthly
American Magazine.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,666.00	1 column	2,145,718	Oct.	Monthly
Literary Digest.....	New York, N. Y.....	2,646.00	2 columns	1,533,504	Nov.	Weekly
American Motorist.....	Washington, D. C.....	490.00	1 page	134,032	Nov.	Monthly
Pathfinder.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,176.00	1 page	718,893	Jan.	Weekly
Literary Digest.....	New York, N. Y.....	3,932.00	1 page	1,533,504	Mar.	Weekly
TOTAL.....		\$24,649.72		16,120,159		

ADVERTISING FUND

DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN MISCELLANEOUS PERIODICALS

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Oct.	8—Western Newspaper Union, 10 pages in various newspapers and 29 engravings.....	\$ 367.77
May	7—Roy Barnhill, Inc., advertisements in various college publications	408 90
May	7—Collegiate Special Advertising Agency, advertisements in various college publications.....	870.48
June	12—Roy Barnhill, Inc., advertisements in various college publications	111.47
TOTAL		\$ 1,758.62

SUMMARY OF DISPLAY ADVERTISING

From July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929

Classification	Cost	Circulation
Literary Magazines	\$24,649.72	16,120,159
Magazines of Agriculture.....	12,204.59	6,757,014
Industrial Magazines	1,873.50	312,171
Educational Magazines	355.00	130,000
Tourist Guide	1,027.10	
Miscellaneous Periodicals	1,758.62	
	<u>\$41,868.53</u>	<u>23,321,344</u>

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS

Display Advertising	\$ 41,868.53
Printing	27,522.55
Fairs and Exhibits	11,925.04
Salaries	13,891.31
Traveling Expense	1,548.14
Stationery	37.36
Postage	130.18
Photographs (included in "General Expense" below)	
General Expense	5,776.78
TOTAL	<u>\$102,699.89</u>

Note: The above summary and the foregoing schedules supporting it indicate expenditures as actually paid during the fiscal year begun July 1, 1928, and ended June 30, 1929, but the excess of amount paid above appropriation had been contracted prior to June 30, 1928.

ADVERTISING FUND—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS AND INCIDENTAL COST

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Distribution Review, Canadian Edition.....	\$ 105.00
Art work for magazine and newspaper advertisements, from October to February.....	353.75
H. H. Green, art work.....	150.00
Golf, Illustrated, one-half page October.....	171.50
The Spur, one-half page October.....	196.00
Isaac Walton League of America, book, 143 lines.....	196.00
Conde Nast Publications, one-quarter page, circulation 363,370	98.00
TOTAL	\$1,270.25

Golf Illustrated and Spur did not furnish circulation figures. Conde Nast Publications are Vogue, Vanity Fair and House and Garden.

ADVERTISING FUND
DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN MISCELLANEOUS MAGAZINES

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Name	Place	Cost	Space	Circulation	Date	Magazine Is Published
Country Life	Garden City, N. Y.....	\$ 245.00	336 lines	33,286	Oct.	Monthly
Motor Boating.....	New York, N. Y.....	145.50	½ page	24,361	Oct.	Monthly
The Sportsman.....	New York, N. Y.....	158.76	½ page	14,043	Oct.	Monthly
Field and Stream.....	New York, N. Y.....	196.00	1 column	121,422	Oct.	Monthly
American Motorist.....	Washington, D. C.....	406.31	2/3 page	134,032	Oct.	Monthly
Field and Stream.....	New York, N. Y.....	196.00	1 column	121,422	Nov.	Monthly
Outdoor America.....	Chicago, Ill.....	98.00	¼ page	143,047	Nov.	Monthly
American Motorist.....	Washington, D. C.....	367.50	2/3 page	134,032	Nov.	Monthly
American Golfer.....	New York, N. Y.....	98.00	¼ page	22,948	Nov.	Monthly
Field and Stream.....	New York, N. Y.....	200.00	1 column	121,422	Dec.	Monthly
Outdoor America.....	Chicago, Ill.....	98.00	¼ page	143,047	Dec.	Monthly
Nature Magazine.....	Washington, D. C.....	900.00	Back Cover	114,760	Dec.	Monthly
American Motorist.....	Washington, D. C.....	367.50	2/3 page	134,032	Dec.	Monthly
TOTAL.....		\$3,476 57		1,261,854		

ADVERTISING FUND
DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN LITERARY MAGAZINES
From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Name	Place	Cost	Space	Circulation	Date	Magazine Is Published
World's Work.....	Garden City, N. Y.....	\$ 235.20	143 lines	150,033	Oct.	Monthly
Collier's	New York, N. Y.....	1,225.00	10/12 page	1,643,017	Oct.	Weekly
Cosmopolitan	New York, N. Y.....	1,470.00	143 lines	1,667,243	Nov.	Monthly
Life	New York, N. Y.....	441.00	½ page	144,700	Nov.	Weekly
Time	New York, N. Y.....	617.40	2 columns	180,465	Nov.	Weekly
Literary Digest.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,323.00	1 column	1,533,504	Nov.	Weekly
American Magazine.....	New York, N. Y.....	1,666.00	143 lines	2,145,718	Nov.	Monthly
National Geographic.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,274.00	½ page	1,200,000	Nov.	Monthly
Liberty	New York, N. Y.....	1,388.33	1/3 page	1,508,887	Nov.	Weekly
National Geographic.....	Washington, D. C.....	1,274.00	½ page	1,200,000	Dec.	Monthly
Liberty	New York, N. Y.....	1,388.34	1/3 page	1,508,887	Dec.	Weekly
TOTAL.....		\$12,302.27		12,882,454		

ADVERTISING FUND **DISPLAY ADVERTISING IN NEWSPAPERS**

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Name of Newspaper	Dates	Cost	Lines Space	Circulation
New York Times.....	Dec. 12	\$226.80	252	469,014
Philadelphia Public Ledger.....	Dec. 13	113.40	252	147,176
New York Sun.....	Dec. 13	176.40	252	283,435
Chicago Tribune.....	Dec. 13	302.40	252	809,165
Philadelphia Ev'g Bulletin.....	Dec. 13	156.00	240	544,029
The Pittsburgh Press.....	Dec. 13	98.80	252	195,299
New York Evening Post.....	Dec. 13	111.14	252	178,515
Cincinnati Post.....	Dec. 13	61.92	240	200,316
Chicago Daily News.....	Dec. 13	176.40	252	418,187
Boston Evening Transcript.....	Dec. 13	63.00	252	34,730
Baltimore Sun.....	Dec. 13	126.00	252	146,858
New York Times.....	Dec. 13	226.80	252	469,014
Boston Post.....	Dec. 14	151.20	252	397,419
Wall Street Journal.....	Dec. 16	116.75	143	39,381
Philadelphia Public Ledger.....	Jan. 17	111.14	252	147,176
New York Sun.....	Jan. 17	176.40	252	283,435
Cincinnati Post.....	Jan. 17	63.51	243	200,316
Chicago Daily News.....	Jan. 17	176.40	252	418,187
Philadelphia Ev'g Bulletin.....	Jan. 17	161.85	246	544,029
New York Evening Post.....	Jan. 17	111.14	252	178,515
Boston Ev'g Transcript.....	Jan. 17	61.74	252	34,730
Baltimore Sun.....	Jan. 17	126.00	252	146,858
New York Times.....	Jan. 18	226.80	252	469,014
Boston Post.....	Jan. 18	148.18	252	397,419
Chicago Tribune.....	Jan. 18	296.35	252	809,165
Chicago Daily News.....	Jan. 18	176.40	252	418,187
The Pittsburgh Press.....	Jan. 31	96.44	246	195,299
Philadelphia Public Ledger.....	Feb. 21	111.13	252	147,176
New York Sun.....	Feb. 21	176.40	252	283,435
The Pittsburgh Press.....	Feb. 21	98.79	252	195,299
New York Evening Post.....	Feb. 21	111.14	252	178,515
Chicago Daily News.....	Feb. 21	148.18	252	418,187
Boston Ev'g Transcript.....	Feb. 21	63.00	252	34,730
Chicago Tribune.....	Feb. 21	302.40	252	809,165
Cincinnati Post.....	Feb. 21	64.30	243	200,316
Baltimore Sun.....	Feb. 21	126.00	252	146,858
Philadelphia Ev'g Bulletin.....	Feb. 21	157.95	243	544,029
New York Times.....	Feb. 22	224.28	252	469,014
TOTAL		\$5,622.93	9,404	12,001,592

ADVERTISING FUND
SUMMARY OF DISPLAY ADVERTISING
From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Classification	Cost	Circulation
Literary Magazines	\$12,302.27	12,882,454
Miscellaneous Magazines	3,476.57	1,261,854
Newspapers	5,622.93	12,001,592
Miscellaneous Publications and incidental costs.....	1,270.25	363,370
TOTAL.....	\$22,672.02	26,509,270

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

Display Advertising	\$22,672.02
Printing	33,431.64
Fairs and Exhibits.....	16,186.09
Salaries	5,925.50
Traveling Expense	627.81
Stationery	721.62
Postage	327.39
Photographs	1,321.30
General Expense	5,011.95
TOTAL	\$86,225.31

Note: The above summary and the foregoing schedules supporting it indicate expenditures as actually paid during the fiscal year begun July 1, 1929, and ended June 30, 1930, but the excess of amount paid above appropriation had been contracted prior to June 30, 1929.

ADVERTISING FUND—FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

July 2—J. A. Mackintosh, services	\$ 62.50
July 2—J. A. Mackintosh, reimbursements travel expenses of self and expenses gathering materials.....	571.60
July 12—B. Willis Brown Motor Co., One 2-ton Reo Truck..	2,500.00
July 17—Missouri State Fair, space for exhibit, (\$62.50 advance already paid), balance	187.50
July 17—J. B. Nordman, honey display	49.20
July 25—Ozark State Fair, exhibit space	50.00
July 25—Jacksonville Ship Chandlery Co., awning.....	9.80
July 25—Reid Murdock Co., supplies	2.45
July 26—Jean Paleologue, art work	396.00
July 29—B. Willis Brown Motor Co., spare tire for truck....	60.00
July 29—Midyette Insurance Co., insurance on truck.....	246.35
July 17—Kansas State Fair, space for exhibit	180.00
July 17—Minnesota State Fair, space for exhibit	400.00
July 29—Oklahoma Free State Fair, space for exhibit	40.00
July 29—Leon Electric Supply Co., supplies	37.85
July 29—Vadsco Sales Corporation, supplies	11.30
July 29—Mrs. Margaret Cobb, canned fruit for exhibit.....	37.80
July 29—Yates Grocery Co., materials for display.....	19.20
July 29—Gypsy Products Co., preserved goods	56.95
July 29—Gypsy Products Co., preserved goods.....	66.07
July 29—Jean Paleologue, art work	15.00
July 29—Chas. N. Cox, preserved fruits	21.36
Aug. 6—W. A. Crawford, drayage	29.76
Aug. 6—Hav-a-Tampa Cigar Co., cigars for exhibit.....	10.80
Aug. 6—Tallahassee Variety Works, supplies.....	38.62
Aug. 14—J. A. Mackintosh, salary for July	250.00
Aug. 14—J. A. Mackintosh, travel and materials gathered....	347.09
Aug. 17—I. S. Henkle, space Chicago Fair	650.00
Aug. 17—State Fair of Texas, space	200.00
Aug. 17—C. M. Stockton, Carthage, Mo., services Ozark State Fair	98.12
Aug. 28—Smith and Morton, photos	12.00
Aug. 30—Orchid's Floral Co., smilax for booth	20.00
Sept. 3—J. A. Mackintosh, services August	250.00
Sept. 3—Holm & Olson, display palms rented	30.00
Sept. 4—J. A. Mackintosh, expenses and materials.....	764.47
Sept. 11—Chas. N. Cox, preserved fruits	38.30
Sept. 11—S. Bergund Lumber Co., supplies for Minnesota Fair	13.80
Sept. 12—Agricultural Society of Minnesota, lights.....	25.12
Sept. 18—Missouri State Fair, lights	26.00
Sept. 26—Gypsy Products Co., preserves	48.00
Oct. 1—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight	12.28
Oct. 1—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight	12.05
Oct. 1—J. A. Mackintosh, services September	250.00
Oct. 1—J. A. Mackintosh, expenses and materials.....	620.66
Oct. 1—J. P. Brown, services at fairs	100.00
Oct. 1—J. Johnson, services at fairs	45.00
Oct. 1—Gen. Passenger Agent, C. & E. I. Ry. Co., freight..	6.70
Oct. 8—Cody Transfer and Storage Co., drayage	1.00
Oct. 8—South Texas State Fair, space for exhibit.....	225.00
Oct. 18—Claud A. York, booth construction, Dallas, Tex....	131.22
Oct. 23—A. & K. Auto Top & Paint Co., work on truck.....	22.50
Oct. 23—Electro-Phonic Corporation, radio at Dallas Fair..	80.00

Oct. 29—Lang Floral and Nursery Co., decorations, Dallas Fair	\$ 100.00
Nov. 6—J. A. Mackintosh, services, expenses, and materials	1,023.63
Nov. 6—J. J. Brown, services at fairs, October	100.00
Nov. 6—J. Johnson, services at fairs, October	46.50
Nov. 7—South Texas Exposition, Inc., space for exhibit	125.00
Nov. 9—Gypsy Products Co., preserves for display	52.71
Nov. 12—Gen. Pass. Agt., C. & E. I. Ry. Co., freight	3.32
Nov. 29—J. S. Rainey, County Agent Dade County, fruit	35.75
Nov. 29—J. W. Selby, produce	2.25
Nov. 29—R. P. Hoffman, papayas	10.80
Dec. 3—Manatee County Growers' Assn., produce	24.17
Dec. 4—South Texas State Fair, space expense, lights	22.50
Dec. 4—Florida Citrus Exchange, fruits	111.20
Dec. 4—J. A. Mackintosh, services, materials, travel	1,036.39
Dec. 4—J. P. Brown, services at fairs	100.00
Dec. 4—J. Johnson, services at fairs	45.00
Dec. 4—Live Stock Photo Co., photos	36.50
Jan. 8—J. A. Mackintosh, materials, services, expenses	713.80
Jan. 8—J. P. Brown, services at fairs	100.00
Jan. 13—Walter Hawkins, fruit for Union Station Exhibit, Jacksonville, Florida	131.25
Jan. 16—Reo Sales and Service Co., truck repairs	14.13
Jan. 16—Proctor and Proctor, truck repairs	26.50
Jan. 16—The Sign Shop, sign for Union Station exhibit	40.00
Jan. 18—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	28.75
Jan. 23—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	21.00
Jan. 25—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	3.00
Jan. 30—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	7.00
Jan. 30—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	14.00
Feb. 3—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	40.25
Feb. 4—J. A. Mackintosh, expenses, materials, services, and reimburse salary of J. P. Brown	435.54
Feb. 7—Walter Hawkins, fruit for station exhibit	167.75
Feb. 17—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	11.75
Feb. 19—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	17.50
Feb. 25—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	20.30
Feb. 25—B. E. Lawton, forage and grain for station exhibit	50.00
Mar. 3—J. A. Mackintosh, salary and expenses	150.92
Mar. 3—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	22.00
Mar. 3—J. P. Brown, services at station exhibit	100.00
Mar. 6—Walter Hawkins, fruit for station exhibit	110.50
Mar. 10—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	24.25
Mar. 17—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	19.00
Mar. 24—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	6.00
Mar. 27—Fitch-Wilkinson, produce for station exhibit	9.50
Mar. 31—Union Depot, Jacksonville, expense exhibit .....	.98
Apr. 4—J. A. Mackintosh, services and expenses	109.66
Apr. 8—Walter Hawkins, fruit for station exhibit	147.50
Apr. 12—Charles N. Cox, preserved fruits	21.36
Apr. 25—Proctor & Proctor, truck repairs	15.93
June 18—J. A. Mackintosh, services, expenses, materials	1,350.83
TOTAL	\$16,186.09

ADVERTISING FUND—GENERAL EXPENSE

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

July 15—J. W. Clement Co., maps	\$	86.84
July 15—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., cabinet.....		55.25
July 15—Literary Digest, subscription		1.33
July 15—John M. Scott, Agricultural Editor		8.01
Aug. 2—Printer's Ink, publications		5.00
Aug. 14—J. W. Nourse, supplies .....		.50
Aug. 21—A. C. Whitford, Tung oil report		50.00
Aug. 21—John M. Scott, bulletin No. 28		537.50
Aug. 29—Jean Paleologue, eight sketches		200.00
Sept. 3—McGraw-Hill Book Co., publications		8.50
Sept. 17—Jean Paleologue, art work		100.00
Sept. 18—John M. Scott, bulletin No. 29		437.50
Sept. 25—McGraw-Hill Book Co., publications		15.00
Sept. 28—John M. Scott, bulletin No. 30		656.25
Sept. 28—Jean Paleologue, art work		75.00
Oct. 11—Respass Engraving Co., prints		368.80
Oct. 18—Jean Paleologue, art work		100.00
Oct. 5—W. T. Cash, Librarian, for newspapers		285.00
Nov. 2—J. M. Powell, supplies		10.00
Nov. 4—A. A. A. Jackson, supplies		8.50
Nov. 6—H. & W. B. Drew, supplies		3.63
Nov. 7—Benson's Book and Jewelry Store, cup		100.00
Nov. 12—U. S. Daily, two years' subscription		15.00
Nov. 22—Jean Paleologue, art work		200.00
Dec. 3—The Grolier Society, "Book of Knowledge"		66.00
Dec. 11—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., repairs		1.13
Dec. 13—Boyd's City Dispatch, list multi-millionaires		35.00
Dec. 13—W. A. Crawford, load mail		4.00
Dec. 23—Rahner's Studio, autochrome work		20.00
Jan. 16—Jean Paleologue, art work		100.00
Jan. 16—Benson's Book and Jewelry Store, cup		100.00
Jan. 16—Manufacturer's Record, subscription		6.50
Jan. 31—Wm. H. Morrow and Co., Inc., supplies		2.00
Feb. 3—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., stencils		85.00
Feb. 7—The Record Co., shipping books, and calendars		64.70
Mar. 3—The Elliott Addressing Machine Co., supplies		85.75
Mar. 10—McMillan Co., publications		2.52
Mar. 12—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight on printed matter		18.59
Apr. 4—W. C. Dixon, drayage during March		7.50
Apr. 9—W. H. May, Postmaster, postage stamps		325.00
Apr. 17—To eleven postmasters, correction eleven mailing lists		4.24
Apr. 22—Postmaster, Washington, D. C., correction list .....		.33
Apr. 25—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight on maps and printed matter		132.83
Apr. 28—H. & W. B. Drew Co., supplies		17.60
Apr. 28—Walker Evans & Cogswell, supplies		8.07
May 1—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., supplies		1.63
May 1—G. J. Wagner, drayage of mail		4.50
May 1—Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., service		7.73
May 7—Four several Postmasters, correcting lists		5.74
May 6—Western Union Tel. Co., April service		18.81
May 6—The McMillan Co., publications		3.50
May 9—Tallahassee Office Supply Co., supplies		27.00
May 12—H. & W. B. Drew, supplies		3.50

May 15—H. H. Bohler, painting and decorating demonstration truck	\$ 202.00
May 15—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight on printed matter.....	3.25
May 20—Walter Scott, chair bottom	3.00
May 21—Leonard Lowrie, electric fan	22.50
May 23—Postmaster at Jacksonville, lists.....	2.35
May 23—Postmaster at Tallahassee, postal guide	1.50
May 23—Yates Grocery Company, supplies.....	6.25
May 23—Southern Telephone & Construction Co., phone serv.	3.25
May 24—Kee-Lox Mfg. Co., typewriter carbon and ribbons..	22.50
May 26—Postmaster, Tallahassee, stamps	20.00
May 28—Walker Evans & Cogswell, envelopes	48.90
June 2—Fain Drug Co., supplies	1.00
June 2—The Surprise Store, supplies	3.75
June 2—Railway Express Agency, freight	41.11
June 2—Postal Tel. & Cable Co., telegrams.....	1.98
June 2—Sou. Tel. & Constr. Co., five phones, May.....	23.30
June 10—Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams.....	7.54
June 10—The Quartermaster Electric Co., supplies.....	.50
June 19—W. H. May, Postmaster, stamps	100.00
June 13—W. C. Dixon, drayage	6.74
May 17—Yates Grocery Co., soap	3.75
TOTAL	\$ 5,011.95

ADVERTISING FUND—PHOTOGRAPHS

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Photographs purchased from the following persons on the dates set opposite their respective names:

July 15—Chas. Cottrell	\$ 18.00
July 15—Pat's Smoke Shop	8.00
July 17—Hope Cawthon	18.00
July 17—Vessel's Studio	2.00
July 17—Rahner's Studio	5.75
July 17—Jack Spottswood	6.00
Aug. 2—T. Hope Cawthon	6.75
Aug. 2—E. W. Masker	27.00
Aug. 2—Newell B. Davis	11.00
Aug. 2—Gus York	29.50
Aug. 6—Hoover Bros. Studio	9.00
Aug. 6—Jack Spottswood	9.00
Aug. 6—Chas. Cottrell	51.50
Aug. 6—E. W. Masker	27.00
Aug. 14—Rahner's Studio	47.00
Aug. 14—Vessel's Studio	30.00
Aug. 14—W. L. Eddy	45.10
Aug. 14—Jack Spottswood	36.50
Aug. 21—Lunenburg Studio	9.50
Aug. 26—Burgert Brothers	7.00
Aug. 26—A. A. Haskell	10.00
Aug. 28—Loomis Studio	2.50
Aug. 28—Kenfield's Studio	2.00
Aug. 30—T. Hope Cawthon	82.50
Sept. 11—Burgert Bros.	49.00
Sept. 19—The Florida Advocate	2.00
Sept. 25—Burgert Bros.	16.00
Sept. 25—D. H. Halliday	24.00
Sept. 25—Perry Studio	65.00
Sept. 25—E. G. Burton	65.00
Sept. 26—R. E. Dahlgren	11.00
Sept. 23—E. H. Bone	101.50
Sept. 25—Florida Photo Concern	11.00
Sept. 24—Burgert Bros.	10.00
Sept. 25—Chas. Cottrell	48.00
Sept. 27—Woodward Studio	15.75
Sept. 28—Gus York	9.40
Sept. 28—Ileen Williams	1.50
Oct. 1—Service Engraving Co.	4.50
Oct. 5—Wilder's Photo & Music Shop	2.20
Oct. 5—Burgert Bros.	3.00
Oct. 5—Rahner's Studio	2.00
Oct. 5—V. O. Williams	20.00
Oct. 5—F. W. Freeman	3.60
Oct. 5—John W. Cargile	3.00
Oct. 5—Ray B. Dame	9.00
Oct. 5—Claude C. Mattack	8.25
Nov. 1—Rahner's Studio	204.50
Nov. 12—N. J. Parrish	9.00
Dec. 11—R. H. LeLesne	9.00
Jan. 13—Verne O. Williams	3.50
Jan. 28—W. L. Eddy	8.00
Mar. 12—Adam's Studio	102.00

TOTAL\$ 1,321.30

ADVERTISING FUND—POSTAGE

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Aug. 2—Mailing Review	\$ 8.43
Sept. 3—Mailing Review	8.49
Sept. 25—Mailing Review	8.64
Sept. 25—Mailing Quarterly Bulletin	108.49
Nov. 3—Mailing Review	8.57
Dec. 3—Mailing Review	6.52
Jan. 1—Mailing Review	8.77
Jan. 1—Mailing Quarterly Bulletin	104.46
Jan. 31—Mailing Review	10.53
Mar. 3—Mailing Review	12.05
May 3—Mailing Review	12.20
June 4—Mailing Review	12.46
Sept. 4—Mailing Review	11.78
Sept. 4—Mailing Review	6.00
TOTAL	\$ 327.39

ADVERTISING FUND—STATIONERY

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Aug. 2—H. & W. B. Drew, stationery and supplies	\$ 56.80
Aug. 14—Geo. D. Barnard Stationery Co., supplies	50.00
Oct. 10—H. & W. B. Drew, stationery and office supplies....	299.06
Oct. 26—Phillips Ribbon and Carbon Co., supplies.....	6.00
Oct. 26—The Record Co., 20,000 envelopes	270.00
May 7—The Tallahassee Office Supply Co., supplies.....	38.25
June 9—Haynes and Ratliff, fillers, etc.	1.50
TOTAL	\$ 721.61

ADVERTISING FUND—GENERAL EXPENSE

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

July 15—J. W. Clement Co., maps	\$ 86.84
July 15—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., cabinet.....	55.25
July 15—Literary Digest, subscription	1.33
July 15—John M. Scott, Agricultural Editor	8.01
Aug. 2—Printer's Ink, publications	5.00
Aug. 14—J. W. Nourse, supplies .....	.50
Aug. 21—A. C. Whitford, Tung oil report	50.00
Aug. 21—John M. Scott, bulletin No. 28	537.50
Aug. 29—Jean Paleologue, eight sketches	200.00
Sept. 3—McGraw-Hill Book Co., publications	8.50
Sept. 17—Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Sept. 18—John M. Scott, bulletin No. 29	437.50
Sept. 25—McGraw-Hill Book Co., publications	15.00
Sept. 28—John M. Scott, bulletin No. 30	656.25
Sept. 28—Jean Paleologue, art work	75.00
Oct. 11—Respass Engraving Co., prints	368.80
Oct. 18—Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Oct. 5—W. T. Cash, Librarian, for newspapers	285.00
Nov. 2—J. M. Powell, supplies	10.00
Nov. 4—A. A. Jackson, supplies	8.50
Nov. 6—H. & W. B. Drew, supplies	3.63
Nov. 7—Benson's Book and Jewelry Store, cup	100.00
Nov. 12—U. S. Daily, two years' subscription	15.00
Nov. 22—Jean Paleologue, art work	200.00
Dec. 3—The Grolier Society, "Book of Knowledge".....	66.00
Dec. 11—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., repairs	1.13
Dec. 13—Boyd's City Dispatch, list multi-millionaires.....	35.00
Dec. 13—W. A. Crawford, load mail	4.00
Dec. 23—Rahner's Studio, autochrome work.....	20.00
Jan. 16—Jean Paleologue, art work	100.00
Jan. 16—Benson's Book and Jewelry Store, cup	100.00
Jan. 16—Manufacturer's Record, subscription	6.50
Jan. 31—Wm. H. Morrow and Co., Inc., supplies	2.00
Feb. 3—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., stencils	85.00
Feb. 7—The Record Co., shipping books, and calendars....	64.70
Mar. 3—The Elliott Addressing Machine Co., supplies.....	85.75
Mar. 10—McMillan Co., publications	2.52
Mar. 12—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight on printed matter.....	18.59
Apr. 4—W. C. Dixon, drayage during March	7.50
Apr. 9—W. H. May, Postmaster, postage stamps.....	325.00
Apr. 17—To eleven postmasters, correction eleven mailing lists	4.24
Apr. 22—Postmaster, Washington, D. C., correction list....	.33
Apr. 25—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight on maps and printed matter	132.83
Apr. 28—H. & W. B. Drew Co., supplies	17.60
Apr. 28—Walker Evans & Cogswell, supplies	8.07
May 1—Elliott Addressing Machine Co., supplies.....	1.63
May 1—G. J. Wagner, drayage of mail	4.50
May 1—Postal Telegraph and Cable Co., service.....	7.73
May 7—Four several Postmasters, correcting lists.....	5.74
May 6—Western Union Tel. Co., April service.....	18.81
May 6—The McMillan Co., publications	3.50
May 9—Tallahassee Office Supply Co., supplies	27.00
May 12—H. & W. B. Drew, supplies	3.50

May 15—H. H. Bohler, painting and decorating demonstration truck	\$ 202.00
May 15—S. A. L. Ry. Co., freight on printed matter	3.25
May 20—Walter Scott, chair bottom	3.00
May 21—Leonard Lowrie, electric fan	22.50
May 23—Postmaster at Jacksonville, lists	2.35
May 23—Postmaster at Tallahassee, postal guide	1.50
May 23—Yates Grocery Company, supplies	6.25
May 23—Southern Telephone & Construction Co., phone serv.	3.25
May 24—Kee-Lox Mfg. Co., typewriter carbon and ribbons ..	22.50
May 26—Postmaster, Tallahassee, stamps	20.00
May 28—Walker Evans & Cogswell, envelopes	48.90
June 2—Fain Drug Co., supplies	1.00
June 2—The Surprise Store, supplies	3.75
June 2—Railway Express Agency, freight	41.11
June 2—Postal Tel. & Cable Co., telegrams	1.98
June 2—Sou. Tel. & Constr. Co., five phones, May	23.30
June 10—Western Union Tel. Co., telegrams	7.54
June 10—The Quarterman Electric Co., supplies .....	.50
June 19—W. H. May, Postmaster, stamps	100.00
June 13—W. C. Dixon, drayage	6.74
May 17—Yates Grocery Co., soap	3.75
TOTAL	\$ 5,011.95

ADVERTISING FUND—PHOTOGRAPHS

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Photographs purchased from the following persons on the dates set opposite their respective names:

July 15—Chas. Cottrell	\$ 18.00
July 15—Pat's Smoke Shop	8.00
July 17—Hope Cawthon	18.00
July 17—Vessel's Studio	2.00
July 17—Rahner's Studio	5.75
July 17—Jack Spottswood	6.00
Aug. 2—T. Hope Cawthon	6.75
Aug. 2—E. W. Masker	27.00
Aug. 2—Newell B. Davis	11.00
Aug. 2—Gus York	29.50
Aug. 6—Hoover Bros. Studio	9.00
Aug. 6—Jack Spottswood	9.00
Aug. 6—Chas. Cottrell	51.50
Aug. 6—E. W. Masker	27.00
Aug. 14—Rahner's Studio	47.00
Aug. 14—Vessel's Studio	30.00
Aug. 14—W. L. Eddy	45.10
Aug. 14—Jack Spottswood	36.50
Aug. 21—Lunenburg Studio	9.50
Aug. 26—Burgert Brothers	7.00
Aug. 26—A. A. Haskell	10.00
Aug. 28—Loomis Studio	2.50
Aug. 28—Kenfield's Studio	2.00
Aug. 30—T. Hope Cawthon	82.50
Sept. 11—Burgert Bros.	49.00
Sept. 19—The Florida Advocate	2.00
Sept. 25—Burgert Bros.	16.00
Sept. 25—D. H. Halliday	24.00
Sept. 25—Perry Studio	65.00
Sept. 25—E. G. Burton	65.00
Sept. 26—R. E. Dahlgren	11.00
Sept. 23—E. H. Bone	101.50
Sept. 25—Florida Photo Concern	11.00
Sept. 24—Burgert Bros.	10.00
Sept. 25—Chas. Cottrell	48.00
Sept. 27—Woodward Studio	15.75
Sept. 28—Gus York	9.40
Sept. 28—Ileen Williams	1.50
Oct. 1—Service Engraving Co.	4.50
Oct. 5—Wilder's Photo & Music Shop	2.20
Oct. 5—Burgert Bros.	3.00
Oct. 5—Rahner's Studio	2.00
Oct. 5—V. O. Williams	20.00
Oct. 5—F. W. Freeman	3.60
Oct. 5—John W. Cargile	3.00
Oct. 5—Ray B. Dame	9.00
Oct. 5—Claude C. Mattack	8.25
Nov. 1—Rahner's Studio	204.50
Nov. 12—N. J. Parrish	9.00
Dec. 11—R. H. LeLesne	9.00
Jan. 13—Verne O. Williams	3.50
Jan. 28—W. L. Eddy	8.00
Mar. 12—Adam's Studio	102.00
TOTAL	\$ 1,321.30

ADVERTISING FUND—POSTAGE

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Aug. 2—Mailing Review	\$ 8.43
Sept. 3—Mailing Review	8.49
Sept. 25—Mailing Review	8.64
Sept. 25—Mailing Quarterly Bulletin	108.49
Nov. 3—Mailing Review	8.57
Dec. 3—Mailing Review	6.52
Jan. 1—Mailing Review	8.77
Jan. 1—Mailing Quarterly Bulletin	104.46
Jan. 31—Mailing Review	10.53
Mar. 3—Mailing Review	12.05
May 3—Mailing Review	12.20
June 4—Mailing Review	12.46
Sept. 4—Mailing Review	11.78
Sept. 4—Mailing Review	6.00
TOTAL	\$ 327.39

ADVERTISING FUND—STATIONERY

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Aug. 2—H. & W. B. Drew, stationery and supplies	\$ 56.80
Aug. 14—Geo. D. Barnard Stationery Co., supplies	50.00
Oct. 10—H. & W. B. Drew, stationery and office supplies....	299.06
Oct. 26—Phillips Ribbon and Carbon Co., supplies.....	6.00
Oct. 26—The Record Co., 20,000 envelopes	270.00
May 7—The Tallahassee Office Supply Co., supplies.....	38.25
June 9—Haynes and Ratliff, fillers, etc.	1.50
TOTAL	\$ 721.61

ADVERTISING FUND—TRAVELING EXPENSE

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

July 8—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	\$ 81.20
July 18—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	72.20
July 29—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	69.30
Aug. 9—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	62.65
Aug. 19—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	86.90
Aug. 26—Tallahassee Motor Co., trip T. J. Brooks, auto expense	4.00
Aug. 26—Parker and Parker, inner tube and putting on	3.25
Aug. 28—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	67.56
Sept. 9—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	75.70
Sept. 12—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data for books on resources of Florida	49.80
Oct. 31—Tallahassee Motor Co., repairs on coupe used in official travel	20.80
Oct. 31—Tallahassee Motor Co., repairs on coupe used in official travel	1.40
Dec. 16—Tallahassee Motor Co., repairs on coupe used in official travel	13.55
June 10—T. J. Brooks, two trips, May 22, and June 9	20.50
TOTAL	\$ 627.81

ADVERTISING FUND—SALARIES

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

July 24—Inez H. McDuff	\$ 200.00
July 31—J. M. Burgess	200.00
July 31—B. T. Mayo	125.00
July 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Aug. 24—Inez H. McDuff	200.00
Aug. 31—J. M. Burgess	200.00
Aug. 31—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Aug. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Sept. 23—Inez H. McDuff	142.00
Sept. 30—G. W. Britt	175.00
Sept. 30—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Sept. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
Oct. 17—Florida Houstoun	20.00
Oct. 29—Leah S. Battle	75.00
Oct. 29—G. W. Britt	175.00
Oct. 29—Maurine Thone	60.00
Oct. 29—Bennett Mayo	125.00
Oct. 29—Clipping Service	78.00
Nov. 12—Leah S. Battle	37.50
Dec. 1—G. W. Britt	175.00
Dec. 1—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Dec. 1—Maurine Thone	60.00
Dec. 1—Clipping Service	78.00
Jan. 1—G. W. Britt	175.00
Jan. 1—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Jan. 1—Maurine Thone	60.00
Jan. 1—Clipping Service	78.00
Jan. 31—G. W. Britt	175.00
Jan. 31—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Jan. 31—Maurine Thone	60.00
Jan. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Feb. 28—G. W. Britt	200.00
Feb. 28—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Feb. 28—Maurine Thone	60.00
Feb. 28—Clipping Service	78.00
Mar. 31—G. W. Britt	200.00
Mar. 31—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Mar. 31—Maurine Thone	60.00
Mar. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Apr. 30—G. W. Britt	200.00
Apr. 30—B. T. Mayo	125.00
Apr. 30—Maurine Jones	60.00
Apr. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
May 31—G. W. Britt	200.00
May 31—Bennett T. Mayo	125.00
May 31—Maurine Jones	60.00
May 31—Clipping Service	78.00
June 30—G. W. Britt	200.00
June 30—Bennett T. Mayo	125.00
June 30—Maurine Jones	60.00
June 30—Clipping Service	78.00

TOTAL\$ 5,925.50

FRACTIONAL PART OF CURRENT YEAR ADVERTISING FUND—DISPLAY ADVERTISING

From July 1, 1930, to Nov. 18, 1930

July 1—Florida Realty Journal, services\$ 120.00

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

July 28—J. A. Mackintosh, salary and expense, June.....	\$ 1,360.45
July 9—J. E. Wallace, designing and bldg. exhibit.....	800.00
July 9—Bilt-Rite Awning & Window Shade Co., curtain....	142.55
July 9—Proctor & Proctor, work on Reo Truck.....	157.35
July 14—The American Fair, space	200.00
July 17—J. S. Rainey, services and fruits	165.70
July 23—J. S. Rainey, services and fruits	140.50
July 28—J. J. Habermehl's Sons, palms	70.00
July 8—Midyette Insurance Co., insurance on Reo truck..	211.85
July 7—Burgert Bros., photographs.....	26.58
July 28—Amusement Publishing Co., Atlantic City.....	50.00
July 1—Margaret Cobb, canned fruits	57.60
July 1—Claude Neon Southern Corporation, sign.....	200.00
July 1—American Forestry Ass'n., expenses of exhibition trip of Truck to Minneapolis and return.....	521.41
Aug. 5—J. A. Mackintosh, services and expenses, July.....	1,398.28
Aug. 8—J. S. Rainey, fruit and services	138.70
Aug. 14—Florence Smott, expenses trip to Atlantic City....	223.43
Aug. 14—National Dairy Ass'n., space	560.00
Aug. 16—Michigan State Fair, space	480.00
Aug. 16—J. S. Rainey, services and fruits	141.10
Aug. 16—Burgert Bros., films	50.00
Aug. 30—Mid-South Fair, space, Memphis	150.00
Aug. 30—J. S. Rainey, fruits and services	135.75
Sept. 3—J. A. Mackintosh, salary and expenses of self and helpers at fairs	1,230.96
Sept. 13—J. S. Rainey, fruits, services, mileage.....	174.05
Sept. 18—J. S. Rainey, fruits, services, mileage.....	122.50
Sept. 22—Tennessee State Fair, space	200.00
Oct. 3—J. A. Mackintosh, salary and expenses of self and helpers at fairs	1,290.70
Oct. 14—J. S. Rainey, fruits, services, mileage.....	158.70
Oct. 29—J. S. Rainey, fruits, services, mileage.....	139.35
Oct. 29—Films of Commerce, Inc., Atlantic City Fair.....	350.00
Oct. 25—Alabama State Fair, space	168.00
Nov. 4—J. A. Mackintosh, salary and expense of self and helpers at fairs	1,247.03
Nov. 15—Fitch-Wilkinson, vegetables, Union Sta. Ex.....	4.00
Nov. 15—Proctor & Proctor, repairs to Reo Truck.....	12.10
Nov. 4—Louisiana State Fair, space	250.00
Nov. 4—W. F. Williams, advertising service	8.50

TOTAL\$12,737.14

GENERAL EXPENSE

July 1—Geo. E. Hosmer, travel to Milwaukee, representing Immigration Department	\$ 150.00
July 7—Florida Clipping Service	3.70
July 9—Ralph Stoutamire, Poultry Bulletin	450.00
July 9—Leon Electric Supply Co., fan	27.00
July 28—Leesburg Chamber of Commerce, print	3.00
July 1—Haynes & Ratliff, mailing tubes	304.00
Aug. 1—W. C. Dixon, drayage	4.75
Aug. 1—W. C. Dixon, hauling photostat machine	2.50
Aug. 5—Robert Ranson, historical map	50.00
Aug. 5—"International Naval Stores Year Book"	2.00
Aug. 1—Florida Clipping Service	14.00
Aug. 28—Jean Paleologue, art work	50.00
Aug. 30—Grosvenor Dawe, expense connected with "National Soldiers' Home"	47.46
Aug. 30—R. G. Grassfield, expense connected with "National Soldiers' Home"	400.00
Sept. 2—Florida Clipping Service	12.20
Sept. 5—Herman A. Dann, expense connected with National Soldiers' Home"	127.79
Sept. 10—Grosvenor Dawe, telegrams, "Nat'l. Soldiers' Home"	54.01
Sept. 18—Herman A. Dann, National Soldiers' Home expense	52.30
Sept. 20—Jean Paleologue, art work	50.00
Sept. 29—Chas. A. Mills, National Soldiers' Home expense	310.73
Sept. 26—R. G. Grassfield, secretary National Soldiers' Home Committee, expense of	318.28
Sept. 27—Ralph Stoutamire, onion bulletin	112.50
Oct. 3—Florida Clipping Service	10.80
Oct. 3—Ralph Stoutamire, goat bulletin	112.50
Oct. 10—Ed R. Bently, telegrams re "Soldiers' Home"	70.37
Oct. 10—The Hunter Press, memo. pads	3.50
Oct. 10—Herman A. Dann, "Soldiers' Home" expense	141.89
Oct. 10—Edwin Murphy, "Soldiers' Home" expense	217.23
Oct. 10—R. G. Grassfield, "Soldiers' Home" expense	554.23
Oct. 10—Mary Stennis, expense trip to South Florida	147.22
Oct. 16—Dr. Chas. Northern, preparing paper "National Soldiers' Home", etc.	103.80
Oct. 18—Ralph Stoutamire, bulletin on ducks and geese	150.00
Oct. 18—Dr. B. V. Christensen, bulletin on medicinal plants in Florida	200.00
Oct. 20—Ralph Stoutamire, bulletin on turkey raising	143.75
Oct. 22—Ralph Stoutamire, bulletin on farm engineering	175.00
Oct. 22—Ralph Stoutamire, bulletin on tobacco growing	250.00
Oct. 22—Ralph Stoutamire, bulletin on cauliflower production	106.25
Oct. 29—Ralph Stoutamire, asparagus bulletin	150.00
Nov. 5—Jean Paleologue, art work	75.00
Nov. 7—State Library Board, subscriptions to State papers	275.00
Nov. 12—W. C. Dixon, drayage, printed matter	1.25
Nov. 15—The McMillan Co., book "Value of Birds"	2.50
Oct. 16—Dr. Chas. Northern, "Technical Help"—Soldiers' Home Committee	103.80
Oct. 22—Edwin Murphy, expense re Soldiers' Home Committee	6.46
Oct. 22—Chas. A. Mills, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee	55.13
Oct. 22—R. G. Grassfield, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee	246.89
Oct. 25—Chas. A. Mills, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee	152.01
Oct. 31—Florida Clipping Service	5.35

Oct. 31—Herman A. Dann, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee..	\$ 42.00
Nov. 5—Herman A. Dann, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee..	61.17
Nov. 7—R. G. Grassfield, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee..	328.17
Nov. 18—Herman A. Dann, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee..	91.47
Nov. 18—Chas. A. Mills, exp. Soldiers' Home Committee....	616.38
Nov. 18—Rus of Ithaca, N. Y., book.....	5.50

TOTAL\$ 7,150.84

Included in above are items expended toward securing for Florida the location of the National Soldiers' Home, items total\$ 4,101.57

POSTAGE

July 1—Mailing Review	\$ 6.15
July 1—Mailing Review	6.26
July 1—Mailing Quarterly Bulletin	171.95
Sept. 26—Postmaster, correcting mailing list .....	.27
Oct. 2—Mailing Review	6.00
Nov. 4—Mailing Review	6.27
Nov. 4—Mailing Review	5.70
Nov. 4—Mailing Quarterly Bulletin	5.48

TOTAL\$ 208.08

SALARIES

July 28—G. W. Britt	\$ 200.00
July 28—B. T. Mayo	125.00
July 28—Maurine Jones	60.00
July 28—Clipping Service	78.00
Aug. 30—G. W. Britt	200.00
Aug. 30—Maurine Jones	60.00
Aug. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
Sept. 30—G. W. Britt	200.00
Sept. 30—Maurine Jones	60.00
Sept. 30—Clipping Service	78.00
Oct. 31—G. W. Britt	200.00
Oct. 31—Maurine Jones	60.00
Oct. 31—Clipping Service	78.00
Oct. 31—Inez H. McDuff	175.00

TOTAL\$ 1,652.00

TRAVELING EXPENSE

Aug. 24—T. J. Brooks, travel account	\$ 7.60
Sept. 6—T. J. Brooks, travel account.....	14.75
Oct. 7—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	49.55
Oct. 14—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	37.25
Oct. 20—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	48.25
Oct. 28—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	62.45
Nov. 4—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	44.85
Nov. 13—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	64.60
Nov. 18—Inez H. McDuff, gathering data historical map....	43.40

TOTAL\$ 372.70

PRINTING

July 1—	Florida Grower Press, 15,000 folders.....	\$ 915.92
July 7—	Artcraft Printers, 9,000 copies Review.....	404.88
July 28—	Florida Grower Press, art work.....	560.27
July 7—	Florida Grower Press, 15,000 folders, 30,000 folders,	2,400.00
Aug. 6—	Southern Art & Engraving Co., duotones, etc.....	3,347.02
Aug. 5—	Florida Grower Press, booklets, art work, etc.....	1,354.25
Aug. 1—	Artcraft Printers, 5,500 Review, 4,500 Review.....	585.66
Aug. 30—	The Record Co., 10,000 maps, 10,000 maps, and alterations	903.50
Aug. 30—	Art Work on 50,000 folders, and express to Atlantic City and other fairs.....	963.69
Sept. 2—	Artcraft Printers, 9,000 Review, 10,000 sweet potato bulletins, and supplies	529.89
Sept. 9—	10,000 copies "Florida Woods and Waters".....	1,250.00
Sept. 22—	The Respass Engraving Co., maps, charts, etc.....	141.93
Oct. 2—	Artcraft Printers, 9,000 Review and cuts, 1,000 letterheads	410.24
Oct. 2—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., printing, binding, etc.....	999.25
Oct. 28—	The Record Co., 10,000 "Florida".....	1,650.00
Nov. 3—	Artcraft Printers, "Dairying Products".....	25.50
Nov. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., reprints and seven bulletins..	1,424.73
Nov. 10—	5,000 copies "Florida Woods and Waters".....	625.00
Nov. 13—	The Record Co., overprinting maps.....	97.50
Nov. 3—	Artcraft Printers, Review.....	518.88

TOTAL\$19,108.11

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

July 1, 1930, to November 30, 1930

July 1—	Tallahassee Office Supply Co., ink.....	\$ 1.60
Sept. 12—	Elliott Addressing Machine Co., supplies.....	87.00
Sept. 16—	The Hunter Press, 10,000 envelopes.....	130.00
Nov. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., office supplies.....	36.40

TOTAL\$ 255.00

SUMMARY

EXPENDITURES FROM ADVERTISING FUND
FOR FRACTIONAL PART OF CURRENT FISCAL
YEAR. The Fractional Part Begun July 1, 1930, and
Ended November 18, 1930.

Display Advertising	\$ 120.00
Fairs and Exhibits	12,737.14
General Expense	7,150.84
Postage	208.08
Salaries	1,652.00
Travel	372.70
Printing	19,108.11
Stationery and Office Supplies.....	255.00

TOTAL\$41,603.87

ADVERTISING FUND—PRINTING

From July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930

Aug. 2—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., book on dairying.....	\$ 287.00
Aug. 2—	Arctcraft Printers, printing Review.....	321.44
Aug. 6—	The Record Co., printing books, "Florida".....	1,800.00
Aug. 27—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., book on rabbits, etc.....	371.13
Sept. 3—	Arctcraft Printers, printing Review.....	302.88
Sept. 3—	The Record Co., printing 30,000 cards.....	373.50
Sept. 3—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., press proofs.....	35.00
Sept. 5—	The Record Co., 20,000 copies booklets.....	1,061.28
Sept. 5—	J. W. Clement Co., maps.....	713.25
Sept. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletins.....	656.42
Sept. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., scratch blocks.....	4.25
Sept. 5—	T. J. Appleyard, half-tones.....	273.42
Oct. 3—	Arctcraft Printers, printing Review.....	345.49
Oct. 3—	Respass-Johnson Engraving Co., art work.....	161.35
Oct. 3—	Arctcraft Printers, letterheads.....	17.50
Oct. 3—	John M. Scott, Bulletin No. 31.....	393.75
Oct. 3—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., half-tones.....	172.22
Oct. 3—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., "Legume Feed Crops in Florida".....	286.50
Oct. 16—	John M. Scott, bulletin No. 32, and bulletin No. 33..	368.75
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., tung oil bulletin.....	291.60
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., half-tones, blueberry bulletin,	54.10
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., non-legume crops, bulletin..	369.50
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., half-tones, papaya bulletin..	100.43
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletin on root crops.....	259.00
Nov. 1—	T. J. Appleyard, Inc., bulletin on blueberries.....	68.50
Nov. 4—	The Respass Engraving Co., color process plates and art work.....	490.00
Nov. 2—	Arctcraft Printers, 3,000 copies Oct. 7 Review, 3,500 copies Oct. 21 Review.....	307.50
Nov. 2—	Arctcraft Printers, "Squab Raising".....	91.20
Nov. 1—	Arctcraft Printers, prison division.....	5.00
Dec. 3—	Arctcraft Printers, two Reviews, letterheads.....	365.82
Dec. 10—	Jahn & Oliver, art work on 42 pages of book on Flori- da, drawing borders and grouping 42 pages and furnishing 42 half-tones.....	3,177.20
Dec. 19—	Jahn & Ollier, art work and half-tones on 69-page book on Northern Florida.....	1,824.29
Dec. 31—	Jahn & Ollier, art work and process plates on covers book on Southern Florida.....	481.84
Jan. 1—	Arctcraft Printers, Review for December and cuts..	326.67
Jan. 8—	Loomis, Bevis, and Hall, art work.....	53.80
Jan. 8—	Jahn & Ollier, 4-color process plates.....	258.00
Jan. 23—	Jahn & Ollier, 4-color process plates.....	437.75
Feb. 4—	Arctcraft Printers, January Review and cuts.....	414.28
Feb. 25—	Jahn & Ollier, 4-color process plates.....	229.59

Mar.	3—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., 15,000 books Central Florida, 15,000 books Southern Florida.....	\$ 4,057.82
Mar.	3—Artcraft Printers, 4,500 copies Review and Supplies, 4,500 copies Review, 2 editions.....	507.97
Apr.	1—Artcraft Printers, two editions of Review, 4,500 copies each, 1,000 duplicate receipts.....	395.53
Apr.	28—The Record Co., calendars	6,145.87
May	1—Artcraft Printers, April Review.....	418.20
May	1—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., 2,000 bulletins, "Strawber- ries," etc.	66.25
May	23—The Record Co., 10,000 copies "Florida Homes"...	2,693.93
May	24—J. W. Clement Co., maps	613.00
June	2—Artcraft Printers, 4,500 copies Review and cut, and 4,500 copies Review and cuts.....	398.67
June	2—T. J. Appleyard, Inc., 2 publications in 4,000 copies, process plates, cushions, etc.	576.45
June	4—Artcraft Printers, 1,000 ruled cards.....	6.75
TOTAL		<u>\$33,431.64</u>

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